# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# American Force Captures Rennes; Russian Artillery Fires Into Reich; New Deal Is Charged With Negligence

## Camera Day on Common; 7,300 Frenchmen Slain; Aug. 14 Call for Congress

**The World's Day—August 3, 1944**

### Boston: 'Loyalty' Exhibit Open to Camera Fans

**Candid camera hounds** were having their session of picture taking today at the "Shot From the Sky" exhibit on Boston Common, where the ropes were taken down from around all enemy planes and other displays. [Page 4.]

**Without interfering** with war activities, the United States Coast Guard will observe its 154th anniversary tomorrow. It will be of special significance to the community of Lubec, Maine, whose native son, Capt. Hopley T. Yeaton, was known as "dad of the Coast Guard." [Page 4.]

**Accomplishments** of the Wellesley College Reconstruction Work School, where girls have put in a hard day's labor on farms or elsewhere each day, and then have taken part in evening discussions on labor, economic and kindred problems, were outlined today. [Page 2.]

**Appointment** of Martin P. Higgins of Winchester as chief of the field division of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the Massachusetts District was announced today by Denis W. Delaney, Collector.

**The case of Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis**, former Mayor of Newburyport, was taken under advisement today after he told the OPA that as a gasoline distributor he had not bothered to read regulations. [Page 4.]

### In Europe: Nazis Kill 7,300 French Patriots

**Slaying of 7,300 French patriots** and the capture of 4,700 since D-Day, June 6, was announced by the German High Command.

**King George VI** is back in England after a 10-day air trip to Italy's battlefields. It was announced that he had conferred a knighthood on Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, British Eighth Army commander.

**Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk** of the Polish Government in exile, conferred in Moscow with United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr. Awaiting his meeting with Premier Marshal Stalin, the Polish Premier said preliminary talks were proceeding in a "friendly atmosphere."

**Russian trucks** loaded with speedboats, torpedoes, and mines were speeding up the Soviet corridor to the Baltic Sea west of Riga in an effort to bottle up any waterway escape of 20 to 30 trapped German divisions, advices from the Baltic countries said.

**Patriot uprisings** have forced the Germans to use strong forces, backed by artillery and bombers, in an attempt to maintain their hold on Southern France, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced.

### Washington: Representatives Called Aug. 14

**Members of the House**, except on committees handling reconversion legislation, need not return to Washington before Aug. 14, Speaker Sam Rayburn announced.

**Senator Harry S. Truman** of Missouri, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, resigned from the Senate War Investigating Committee over the protest of fellow members. Senator Truman was chairman of the committee. Simultaneously, Hugh Fulton resigned as chief counsel of the group.

**Support** of the American Academy of Pediatrics has been withdrawn from the Children's Bureau because of its system of emergency maternity and infant care. [Page 15.]

### National: Philadelphia Strike in Third Day

**Philadelphia's** streetcar, subway, and bus strike continued in its third day as Washington was expected to act. President Roosevelt was asked by the National War Labor Board "to take appropriate action." [Page 3.]

### Americas: Mexico Authorizes Refugee Colony

**The Mexican Government** authorized establishment of a colony by refugee Jews due to arrive soon. The site of the colony has not been selected. Most of the group, to remain for the duration of the war, will be women and children.

**A reward** of 1,000,000 Bolivianos (about $20,000) was offered by the Hochschild Company in La Paz, for recovery of Mauricio Hochschild, wealthy Bolivian tin-mine owner who disappeared July 30 with Adolfo Blum, his business manager, in La Paz.

### Australia: Curtin Orders Striking Miners Back

**Prime Minister John Curtin** invoked national security regulations by ordering back to work 2,500 strikers in New South Wales communities who walked out of 13 mines on a sympathy strike after an 18-year-old girl cashier in a butcher shop had been dismissed for incompetency.

### Canada: U. S. Ambassador to Tour Northwest

**United States Ambassador to Canada**, Ray Atherton, will leave Ottawa Aug. 6 on a month's tour of Western Canada and part of Alaska.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

## *Inventor of New Carburetor Claims 80 Miles to Gallon*

By W. Clifford Harvey

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

AGAWAM, Mass., Aug. 3—A carburetor that doesn't need a choke, that has only 26 parts to the regulation carburetor's 96, that can be installed in any car within an hour and a half with only a few minor adjustments to the engine, is giving 30 to 35 miles to the gasoline gallon in regular road tests here.

Yet that is only "peanuts" compared to the mileage J. R. Fish, local engineer, expects to get out of his invention when he goes into mass production of the carburetor right after the war. Installed in a specially built automobile with a high-efficiency engine, he claims that the carburetor has already proved itself capable of 80 miles to the gallon under ideal driving conditions.

Simplicity is the working formula of the Fish carburetor. It has no springs or needles. It has only two screws compared with the regulation dozen. And it's substantially smaller than the usual carburetor.

**Basis of Efficiency**

Technically, the inventor has attained a variable Venturi opening which permits a high degree of accuracy in the mixing of air and fuel. And the ratio of air and fuel changes automatically to compensate for changes in car

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### Weather Predictions

**Clearing**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

### Waste Paper Collections

**Boston — Business office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.**
**Plymouth—Tomorrow.**
**Holbrook—Saturday.**
**Medford—Sunday.**
**Somerville—Sunday.**
**Waltham—Sunday.**
**Dennisport—Sunday.**
**West Dennisport—Sunday.**
**Hyannis—Sunday.**
**Barnstable—Sunday.**
**West Barnstable—Sunday.**
**Craigville—Sunday.**
**Centerville—Sunday.**
**Osterville—Sunday.**

### *Mountain of Iron Brazilian 'Jewel'*

**Brazil's "Iron Mountain" of 69 per cent metal in the ore is at last being blasted apart and hauled away over a railway built with United States loans.**

**In today's article of the series on "Uncensored South America" Roland Hall Sharp begins to tell the story of the Iron Mountain with its technical and political hazards.**

**Also, quartz crystal, an indispensable war material, has been found in blocks of amazing size, including one of 30 tons in the State of Goyáz. See First Page, Second Section.**

## New Terminal Announced For Logan Airport

By Leavitt F. Morris

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A new air terminal building which will surpass in design and operating efficiency the one at LaGuardia Field in New York already is on the planning boards for the Logan International Airport, it was learned today.

To be built by State funds the new building will be leased by the five major airlines now permitted to operate out of Boston as a result of a recent ruling by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Officials of the various Airlines met in Chicago yesterday to go over the plans of the terminal and to put on the finishing touches.

Advance information on the actual design is scant but it is known that present plans for the new terminal call for a building shaped something like a finger.

**Walking Cut Down**

Unlike LaGuardia where passengers have considerable walk to board a plane the Logan terminal building is designed so that the distance to the plane has been cut to the minimum. It is also understood that the new plans provide for simpler facilities in the handling of baggage after the plane has landed.

Each of the airlines will have reservation counters in a spacious foyer of the new terminal. The present terminal building will be used as a lounge or waiting room.

Air officials are anxious to have the new terminal completed as soon as possible but just when construction will begin is a question.

In the meantime air travel in and out of Boston grows. American Airlines today has more than 400 seats "for sale" on its 20

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## U. S. War and Manpower Heads Warn of Churchill Optimism

By Mary Hornaday

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Military and manpower chiefs were quick today to warn American warworkers that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's cautious remarks about the end of the war should not be a signal for them to change over to peacetime jobs.

Cautious as Mr. Churchill was in his statement "I no longer feel bound to deny that victory may come perhaps soon," war production directors here took it as a cue to redouble their recent campaign to persuade warworkers to stay on the job.

Donald M. Nelson, War Production Chairman, reported that only 48 per cent of the 1944 munitions program was completed at the mid-year mark and warned the nation against "deluding ourselves that the war production job is already finished."

Even that figure, Mr. Nelson pointed out, gives an "optimistic impression since it does not indicate the boost in production required for the balance of the year in heavy trucks, big guns, heavy artillery and other items on which sights have been raised.

**Tourists Are Warned**

At the same time, vacationers and visitors were told by Corrington Gill, Director of the President's Committee for Congested Production Areas, to stay away from overcrowded war centers where they are found to be interfering with the recruiting of war workers "desperately needed."

A recent survey by the Committee showed 27,000 visitors adding to the restaurant, laundry and housing troubles in Seattle; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles; San Diego, Calif.; Mobile, Ala.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Detroit, and Muskegon, Mich.; and Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Gill said his appeal was directed particularly to tourists, vacationers, organizations planning conventions and families of servicemen.

A strong statement by Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, was added to those made this week by Army chiefs after they conferred with manpower officials on new ways of filling critical places, especially in the foundry and forge industries.

**Churchill Not Wrong**

In an urgent message broadcast nationally, Mr. Bard told workers toying with the idea of switching to peacetime jobs, "let me remind you that your job will be neither permanent nor secure if the peace itself is not firmly lashed down beforehand."

Undersecretary Bard echoed

*Continued on Page 9, Column 5*

## Truman Resigns as Member Of Senate Probe Committee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Over the protest of Committee colleagues, Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman, resigned today from the Senate War Investigating Committee.

Simultaneously with Senator Truman's action, Hugh Fulton turned in his resignation as chief counsel of the group.

Senator Truman said both Republicans and Democrats on the Committee urged him to remain as Chairman at a 40-minute closed meeting this morning, but he told them, "It would not be fair to the Committee, because everything I would say might be construed as political, in view of my candidacy for the Vice-Presidency."

The Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee made public a letter to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, as President of the Senate, asserting, "I do not want even the shadow of suspicion that the Committee's activities in any way are determined or influenced by political considerations."

Senator Truman said the Committee would meet again tomorrow to choose a new chairman.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico and James M. Mead (D) of New York have been most frequently mentioned as possible successors to the chairmanship.

Prior to today's session, Republican members of the Committee said they favored Senator Truman's continuance as head of the group.

## G. O. P. governors join in charge that New Deal blocks reconversion plans.

By Roscoe Drummond

*Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3 — In their first series of six pronouncements on government policy, the 26 Republican Governors under the leadership of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, presidential nominee, today bluntly charged that the "present listlessness, negligence, and lack of leadership in Washington" is inviting "national disaster" for its failure to prepare speedily and effectively for postwar reconversion and peacetime jobs.

"The National Administration is now standing squarely in the path of the future employment of our returning veterans and millions of displaced war workers," they declared.

The G. O. P. governors joined Mr. Dewey and his vice-presidential running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, in pledging their support to the proposal that, as an essential means of meeting "the great problem of permanent peacetime jobs," a "proper and friendly relationship be created between government, labor, and industry."

Industry, they affirmed, must be enabled to convert to peacetime production immediately when war needs permit.

**Public Works Program**

Employers, they said, must be enabled promptly to know the policies of the Federal Government so they may prepare now for reconversion.

While emphasizing that in their view full postwar production and employment can be achieved adequately only by "private business under an enterprise system," the state executives strongly advocated "immediate planning of public works as a necessary part of the administration of the Federal, state and local governments."

They held that such planning would service two purposes:

To build needed public works when the materials and manpower are available.

To be ready to build desirable public works to assist during possible periods of unemployment.

"It should be clearly recognized,"

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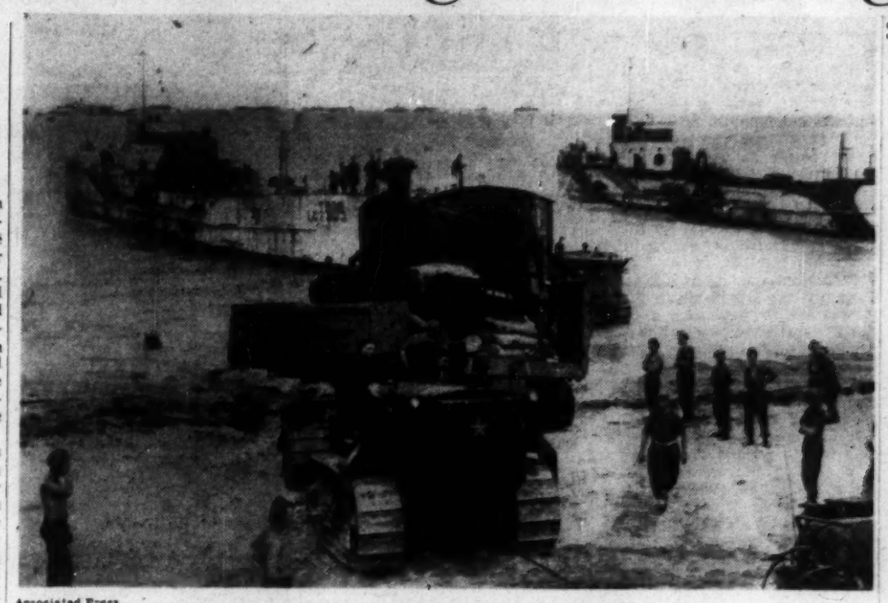


Associated Press

### 'We Have the Tackle Now'

**This implication of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the British House of Commons seems borne out as diesel railroad engines are brought ashore from landing craft after they had been transported across the English Channel to Normandy for use in hauling Allied supplies to fronts.**

## Tojo Cabinet Lost Conflict On Strategy

By Selden Menefee

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New evidence that intragovernmental conflict over military, and especially naval, strategy, rather than any internal crisis in popular morale, was responsible for the fall of Gen. Hideki Tojo's Cabinet is seen in the recent ousting of Admiral Shigetaro Shimada as Chief of Staff of the Japanese Navy.

Admiral Shimada was appointed to the Supreme War Council, but since he already was a member, this appears to be merely a face-saving device.

Admiral Shimada was the first Japanese Cabinet minister to resign in the recent shake-up. But when he left the Navy Ministry, he retained his job as Chief of Staff.

**Outline of New Policy**

This apparently was part of the attempt made by Japan to demonstrate that the reorganization was not caused by dissatisfaction with the performance of the Japanese Navy. Now that pretense is ended, and Far Eastern experts look for a realignment of Japan's naval strategy.

The outlines of Japanese governmental policy which have emerged so far from the actions of the Koiso Cabinet are these:

1. The Kwangtung Army gang

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

## Tour of French Fronts Finds Discouraged Nazis

*Mr. Browne continues his visit to the battlefields of France with an account today of the decline in the morale of German troops and the corresponding rise in the spirits of the Allied fighting men under the stimulus of recent smashing Allied victories.*

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES SOUTH OF CAUMONT, Aug. 2. Delayed—The Germans' last hope of holding the Allies penned up inside their Normandy beachhead now is being slashed to pieces, not only by the Americans well beyond Avranches, but by a big British offensive driving south from Caumont.

Here in the British battle area, as along the American front, one sees much evidence of Allied strength and little evidence of Nazi strength.

The Germans are putting up stiff resistance in places. But these places, though tough to break down and clean up, nevertheless are just pockets.

There is nothing anywhere, for instance, to compare with the holding battle fought by the Canadians east of Caen for so long—or for that matter with the solid German resistance southeast of Caen, where the British and Canadians made two major attempts to convert their "breaking" into a break-through.

**Nazi "Pockets"**

I have just come back from an accidental experience in one of these pockets of German resistance on the British front. Driving down a road south of Caumont, we found ourselves under direct observation and artillery fire of German batteries on high ground farther south. Racing ahead in a jeep to get away from the shells which were whining overhead and bursting not far away, we came up to the edge of lively action under way near the crossroads village of St. Martin de Besaces.

The Germans had brought up three or four Tiger tanks in support of their infantry holding the village. For a time, fighting was stiff. Then British artillery fire—able, unlike the Germans, to operate with observers in spotter planes overhead—got the range, and, under cover of rear-guard snipers and machine gunners, the Germans pulled out.

This experience, resembling closely one I had a few days previously on the American front, is typical of the sort of pocket-delaying actions the Germans have been fighting—and fighting well, for they have succeeded in withdrawing the main body of their troops despite swift Allied tank thrusts deep into their lines on both fronts.

The over-all picture, however,

*Continued on Page 7, Column 3*

## Red Army Capitalizes Every Superiority; Nazis Seek New Weapons to Halt Disaster

By Maj. Jean H. DuBuque

*U. S. Army Air Corps Reserve*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

As the robot bombs continue to fall on London, the question arises, Does Nazi research in rocket and jet-propelled weapons compare with that of the United Nations?

The answer is not entirely encouraging. Nazi technical experts have experimented with rocket and jet propulsion as instruments of warfare for many years. Prior to the war, few major nations had definite plans for developing combat aircraft of this kind.

Proponents of this means of propulsion were often labeled visionaries.

The Italians had flown a rather crudely designed jet propelled airplane.

RAF Group Captain Frank Whittle had completed a jet propulsion engine around which an airplane was being built.

**U. S. Explores Field**

American experts, however, were still exploring the field and had not at the time of the invasion of Poland by Nazi hordes produced a successful design.

The Nazis therefore have been the first warring nation to introduce this weapon in actual combat.

Despite reported destruction of experimental laboratories and the extermination of the key experts who floated the design, and despite incessant bombing of suspected fabrication points, the Nazis are continuing to contrive ingenious weapons to counter the overwhelming air superiority of the United Nations.

Public imagination has wildly speculated over the future possibilities of the robot bomb. Was this a foretaste of future air war—when giant, lightning-swift missiles of high explosive may hurtle through the substratosphere, directed by ultra-scientific devices, later to crash down in great masses upon crowded cities?

### *Two Crucial Queries*

*Why can the Russians advance so fast?*

*How effective are Germany's robot bombs?*

*These two questions have a high priority among tactical problems in the present phase of the war. They are discussed in two accompanying dispatches by authoritative writers.*

**Novel Air Weapon**

Another novel air weapon was recently employed by the Nazis against the huge Allied bomber formations plying over vital German targets. It is the Messerschmitt 163, a small and bug-like fighter with a deep-bellied fuselage, mounting queer swept-back wings. This new interceptor-fighter is propelled by a liquid rocket jet—liquid oxygen and a special liquid fuel. The few that have so far been encountered by Allied fliers are reported to have an amazing rate of climb, a very high horizontal speed—faster than the best Allied fighter—and strong fire power.

Due to tremendous fuel consumption, the ME 163 does not have a long flight duration. It apparently builds up and maintains

*Continued on Page 7, Column 3*

By Leonard Engel

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The amazing rapidity of the Russian advance since June is due primarily to the ability of the Red Army to make full use of its superiority in men and matériel.

This superiority was obtained by a rigid husbanding of most of the reserves during the period of retreat and the earlier Russian offensives, and by holding back until now Lend-Lease as well as Russian-produced munitions.

This device has enabled development of some entirely new methods of operation.

This method is illustrated by the way in which the Soviets have quickly breached German river defenses time after time and are now storming the Vistula.

The classical manner of crossing a river, used by the Nazis during their advances, is to seize a bridgehead of limited area at a point suitable for bridging, and

*Continued on Page 7, Column 2*

### *Ice Box for Sale $32,500—In China*

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Authorities set a ceiling price for ice at 12 Chinese dollars a pound (60 U. S. cents at official exchange rate) as the city broiled in a heat wave.

Other ceiling prices fixed for hot weather refresheners were: ice cream, 60 Chinese dollars ($3) a cup; lemonade, 40 dollars ($2) a bottle; iced milk, 50 dollars ($2.50) a glass; ice suckers, 18 dollars (90 cents) a stick.

A second-hand refrigerator was advertised for sale at 650,000 dollars ($32,500).

## Soviet Army battles on East Prussia border; American forces hold most of Guam.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

*From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches*

The fall of Rennes, old capital of Brittany, was announced by Secretary Stimson, as Russian guns drove up to within three miles of East Prussia and for the first time shelled German territory.

Pushing down 45 miles from Avranches in a rapid two-day advance, General Bradley's men drove a wedge 35 miles wide into the Brittany Peninsula. In the north of the peninsula, they began by-passing the important port of St. Malo, capturing Dol de Bretagne, and reaching the outskirts of the city of Dinan, 13 miles away.

Another 80 miles below Rennes would bring the Allied forces to St. Nazaire on the Loire River, completing the cutting off of the great peninsula.

In view of the apparent absence of any strong German forces at the west end of the line, there is the prospect of General Montgomery driving quickly through Brittany, thereby securing the ports of Brest, St. Malo, and St. Nazaire to supplement his landing facilities for the purpose of large-scale advance.

In order to prevent any German move to detach divisions from below Caen, General Montgomery has launched a new attack by Canadians south of Caen. In the center of the line, west of Caen, a large body of Germans, including two crack panzer divisions, are in danger of being trapped as Americans from the side of Villeneuve, and British from Vire work their way toward each other.

In Russia, the main advance is in the direction of East Prussia, where the Third White Russian Army has been mopping up the small towns almost on the border. One spur of this army is only 28 miles from Tilsit, due west of Kaunas, and close to the border. The prospects are that the border will be crossed very shortly at several points.

Meanwhile, with a 10-mile corridor pushed through to the Baltic, four Russian armies are reported to be putting full pressure on the 20 to 30 German divisions trapped to the north in Latvia and Estonia.

The Russians are clearly determined to clean up the Baltic situation without delay. They have opened a new drive into Estonia from Pskov, while 19 fresh divisions were reported by the Germans to be driving into Estonia still farther to the north, in the corridor between the top of Lake Peipus and the Gulf of Finland.

Activity also is reported farther south, although not on the same scale. Marshal Rokossovsky is in his fourth day in the attack on Warsaw, which the Germans are defending with some determination, particularly in the Praga suburb on the east bank of the Vistula.

However, the Russians are swarming over the river around Deblin, 60 miles to the south, and if the city is not taken soon, it presumably will be by-passed and hemmed in.

Some 3,000 American and British planes in co-ordinated attacks from Britain and Italy strafed military targets in Germany, France, and North Italy.

### North France:

**U. S. Drives Wedge Across Brittany**

Columns of Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's armor opened a wedge 30 miles deep and 35 miles broad in the center of Brittany while Canadian forces opened a new attack below Caen.

Frontline reports said General Bradley's armor had reached

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

# Work-Discussion Project Sketched at Wellesley

By Donald Messenger

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., Aug. 3—Most strenuous of the various summer projects at Wellesley College this summer, probably, has been the Reconstruction Work School, at which girls from a number of different colleges not only have put in a hard day's labor on farms or elsewhere, but have held round-table discussions in the evenings on labor, economic, and kindred problems. With the school ending next week, the director, Miss Julia J. Henderson, today outlined just what it has accomplished.

From a small nucleus of Wellesley students with which it began in Severance Hall on May 27, the group soon grew with girls from 16 different colleges reporting as soon as their current sessions ended.

Farms were by far the most popular choice. For instance, 16 girls chose to work at Look Out Farm, a 250-acre market garden establishment in South Natick, owned by Cyrus Jenness, one of Middlesex County's most prominent and progressive farmers.

One University of Iowa student, particularly interested in recreational crafts, has been working in the Reconditioning Service at the Cushing General Hospital in Framingham.

**Work With Children**

Another Iowa girl has been doing group work with children in the Judge Baker Memorial Settlement House in Roxbury, on a voluntary basis.

Three girls have been working as drill press and mold operators in a small factory in Newton Lower Falls engaged in war work. They, said Miss Henderson, incline to be a little less enthusiastic about their work than are the girls on farms.

Regularly scheduled round tables in the evening have met twice a week. Attendance is not compulsory, but most of the girls have been glad to go to them. The main emphasis, Miss Henderson explains, has been on economic reconstruction necessary to raise living standards of major economic groups in the United States.

Conceding that children are born without racial or other prejudices, the School of Community Affairs considered today whether there is any way of shielding youngsters from contacts with such prejudices later—and whether such shielding is wise in view of the inevitablity of such contacts in adult life.

**Prejudice Discussed**

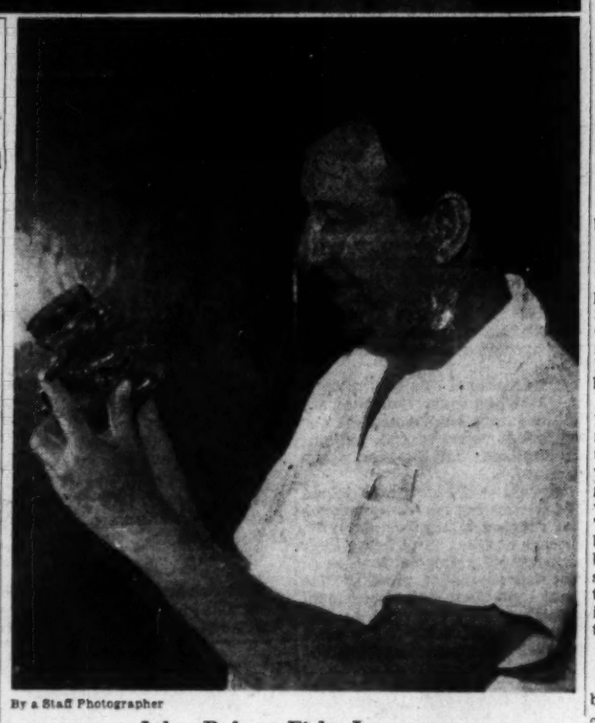
The subject was introduced last night by Mrs. Arthur F. Raper, wife of the leader of the present section of the school, who gave a very human and colorful account of her own experiences as a child and a mother in the South. Her talk was followed by remarks from parents and teachers, both Negro and white, among the school members, and from visiting parents and representatives of school situations in which Negro students are accepted naturally by their white fellows.

Among reactions of group members, expressed in conversation since that meeting, is the feeling that shielded conditions like those described are admirable in themselves, but that—if such a thing can be worked out—a better plan would be to build strong, positive foundations to resist the impact of prejudices. Just how this could be done, of course, was seen as a problem.

It was suggested that a beginning could be made with religious emphasis on the brotherhood of man, and that every common prejudice against each minority group could be offset by the facts, reinforced by contacts with members of the minority groups and, if possible, by joint activities and friendships.

Tonight at 7 o'clock the public is invited to a monologue-review of "The Robe," by Lloyd Douglas, to be given by Mrs. Margaret Keyser of Columbus, a journalist who it taking the School of Techniques "Narrative Writing" course.

## Boosting Gasoline Mileage



By a Staff Photographer

**John Robert Fish, Inventor**

**Top: A corner-room view of the neat machine shop in which Mr. Fish is developing carburetors for which he claims amazing mileages. Bottom: Mr. Fish displays his simplified carburetor, which he intends to produce on a mass scale after the war.**

# Huge Gasoline Mileage Seen In New Device

*Continued from Page 1*

speeds, thus obtaining maximum gasoline economy at all times.

Far from being a fly-by-night invention of an over-zealous engineer, the Fish carburetor is the result of more than 10 years of experiment and work during which the inventor has passed through most of the discouraging crises and setbacks that dog the heels of every would-be crasher of corporation markets. His only alternative to the closed doors that faced him in trying to gain recognition for his product was to build up such a demand for his carburetor that the big companies would have to listen.

**Has Own Organization**

He has done this by soliciting some 200 distributors of automobile parts to prove to them that his carburetor designed to send the accelerating shot of gasoline instantly to the engine without the use of a fuel pump is capable of the mileage he claims. And the distributors testify that:

"Maximum mileage averages better than 32 miles to the gallon . . . the carburetor stays in constant adjustment . . . we find the Fish carburetor virtually stallproof . . . with only one third the number of parts of a regulation carburetor, it's simple to service . . . it is unnecessary to use high-grade gasoline with this carburetor."

In his fight to obtain recognition for his carburetor by the big manufacturers, Mr. Fish has built up a unique organization that works through distributor proving grounds to help other young inventors with promising ideas. Thus, his battle to market his carburetor against the odds of big business he describes as "a crusade to break down the barriers that stand between independent inventors and the markets for their ideas."

**Plant Already Operating**

A neat-appearing, three-story, brick plant close to the Connecticut River here, equipped with the latest precision machinery, stands as a monument to the efforts of Mr. Fish to blast a few holes in the corporation walls for struggling inventors. His amazing ability to get mileage out of a carburetor is gradually being subordinated to the main purpose of developing a technique for catching the ear and capital of manufacturing bigwigs.

Only two years ago, the Fish Research and Engineering Company ran up against its greatest obstacle when a Boston machinery company removed the machines from its shops despite a contract that had yet to lapse. Another concern pulled out the high speed supplies needed for making the carburetors and the company got an RFC notice that it was going to foreclose on the mortgage.

"Those were serious moments," declared Mr. Fish. But he won a court case and assured the RFC there was no need of foreclosing, and work on the carburetors continued until the company got a war contract for the duration. Now the carburetor is being turned out on only a partial production basis. But after the war will come mass production of the carburetor and every probability that motorists will obtain the benefit of higher gasoline mileages, Mr. Fish believes.

# Travelers' Aid Society Solves A Flow of Unusual Demands

By Laura Haddock

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

A 12-year-old boy started out for Seattle today all by himself. He is going by bus and will have to change busses eight times before he arrives, but he will be all right because he is going in care of Travelers' Aid. The bus driver at Boston has been handed a Travelers' Aid "conductor's letter" telling where the boy is to get off the bus; a Travelers' Aid representative will meet him at the change-point because she has already been notified by wire; she will put him on his next bus and telegraph ahead to the next change-point. And so it will go until he reaches his destination.

This is one of hundreds of such cases handled every year by the 96 Travelers' Aid Societies throughout the country and their more than 1,200 co-operating agencies. And since the war, 146 U. S. O. units have joined in the work.

**Heavy Travel in Wartime**

Travel is heavier since the war, and the work of Travelers' Aid is consequently heavier. Most of it these days is with servicemen and their wives and sweethearts, who plan to meet at railway stations and somehow miss connections, or who have almost but not quite money enough to get home and are stranded in the meantime.

Money loans are made only after careful investigation, but they reach an impressive total just the same. During 1943, for instance, the Boston Travelers' Aid Society alone spent almost $8,000 in "food, transportation, and other relief." In that year the Boston group helped 15,000 servicemen or their families. That was more than twice the demand of the year before.

A girl who came to Boston a few months ago from Australia has cause to thank the Travelers' Aid. She was the war bride of an American serviceman, and had journeyed from Australia with her 10-months-old baby to live with her husband's parents in Texas. She confidently expected the ship to make a West Coast port, but it didn't. Instead, it proceeded through the Canal to Boston.

**Draft on San Francisco**

The girl's money was in a draft on a San Francisco bank, so that it looked as though she would be stranded until her identification could be transmitted across the continent and payment arranged for here. But the Red Cross worker who met the boat referred her to Travelers' Aid; Travelers' Aid lent her the money she needed and found her suitable lodgings here until she could leave; and finally put her on a train for Texas.

The Boston Travelers' Aid is currently arranging to serve another war bride from Australia, Mrs. Emily B. Houghton, the executive secretary, disclosed today.

In this case the bride and her baby are still en route to the United States, but the husband's parents, who are Boston people, have asked the Travelers' Aid to welcome their new daughter-in-law the moment she arrives, take her wherever she wants to go and just generally make her feel at home as soon as possible. A liberal expense account has been put at their disposal for the purpose.

**Runaways**

There is somethimes a seamier side to Travelers' Aid work. They are constantly helping locate and return runaway boys and girls, and on this the police work closely with them. However, Mrs. Houghton says, every precaution is taken to see that Travelers' Aid is never mistaken for a law enforcement agency. Travelers' Aid workers never patrol stations and seldom take a hand in any situation unless the individual approaches them for help first.

Recently a worker in the South Station noticed a girl and a very much older man who had been sitting on a waiting room bench for an unusually long time. The girl looked ill at ease, and the worker felt there was something very wrong with the situation. She spoke to them and then asked the girl if she wouldn't like to step aside and talk to her a bit. It came out then that this girl was only 15 years old, had stolen train fare from her mother so she could run away, and had become involved with the man she was with. She said she was planning to go somewhere where she could meet and marry a soldier.

The Travelers' Aid got in touch with her family and saw that she returned to them. The man companion had a criminal record and was wanted by the police. Since then, the Travelers' Aid have not dropped the case but have continued to work with the girl because they think she may run away again at the first good opportunity unless she is given occupation she likes or is otherwise deterred.

**Trained Social Worker**

Every worker on the Travelers' Aid Society is a trained social worker, incidentally.

A tremendous business in room-finding is carried on these days by Travelers' Aid here. Working with the War Housing Center, they find lodgings for 800 to 1,000 persons a month. Before the war, 150 a month used to be a high figure for this work.

Many unusual demands arise, of course, in such a human-interest activity as Travelers' Aid. Not long ago a 17-year-old bride from the hill country of Kentucky arrived in Boston expecting to meet her soldier husband. When he was nowhere in evidence, someone steered her to the Travelers' Aid desk and a search was started. A phone call by the Red Cross to Camp Devens disclosed that the boy was quarantined in barracks for at least a week, unable to get word to his young wife.

The girl had never before seen a streetcar, had never used a telephone, never ridden on a train. Without Travelers' Aid she would have been completely lost in a city like Boston, but Travelers' Aid got her a room at the Y. W. C. A. and kept in close touch with her until her husband could come and get her.

Travelers' Aid is supported largely by the Greater Boston United War Fund.

# U. S. Is Shown Near Crisis On Race Problem

Adjustment of Negro-white relations in the United States will require all the wisdom and good will that can be summoned in the next few years, Prof. Albert Morris of Boston University's Department of Sociology said yesterday.

Speaking on race relations in wartime at a final summer session forum, Professor Morris said:

"Culturally, we are beginning to discover that we in the United States are facing what Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish sociologist, calls 'the American dilemma.'

"As a people we profess Christianity with its assertion that all men are brothers; we accept a political faith which states that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, while at the same time in practice we forcibly remove 71,000 native-born American citizens of Japanese ancestry from their homes and businesses and place them in barracks behind barbed wire. . . . ; we set up a Jim Crow army, refuse to employ qualified Negroes in many industries and pay a quarter as much to support many Negro schools as we pay for white schools."

Professor Morris explained that in the light of modern scientific knowledge it is no longer possible to believe in the innate biological inferiority of the Negro. His lack of achievement is due to lack of opportunity, he said.

# Fine New Terminal Building Announced for Logan Airport

*Continued from Page 1*

flights from Boston to New York and points south and west. This is approximately double the number that were available three months ago.

Planes are gradually being returned by the Government and, according to officials, it is quite conceivable that by year's end American will be back at prewar strength.

Persons desiring to travel by air today practically can be assured of a plane seat provided reservations are made far enough in advance. Of course there is the chance of being "bumped" by a priority passenger but such cases are on the wane today.

Those who make last minute decisions to go by plane have a fair chance today to obtain a reservation although they might not get exactly the flight they want. Reservation clerks are quick to suggest other flights if the one requested is filled.

Unlike the railroads, which only can take reservations 30 days in advance, the airlines have no limit. American Airlines already has some 75 space requests for September and October.

As an example, Alexander McTear and his wife and two youngsters, made reservations as far back as last May for their return flight to Venezuela from Boston. They left New York yesterday where they will be flown to Miami and then on to Venezuela.

American's reservation clerks keep careful check on "waiting lists" and when a cancellation comes in the top of that list is notified immediately.

# Names of 34 Bay State Men on List Of Soldiers Held Prisoners by Enemy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The names of 34 Massachusetts men are included in a list of 1,219 United States soldiers who are held prisoners of war by the enemy, the War Department announced today.

The announcement said 1,189 are held by Germany and 30 by Romania.

The Massachusetts men:

**Interned by Germany**

Andros, Private First Class James S., Lynn.
Berrio, Second Lieut. John J., Waltham.
Bethune, Seaman Norman P. Danvers.
Bombardier, Private First Class Raymond W., New Bedford.
Brennan, Private First Class James F., Jr., Watertown.
Brouillard, Second Lieut. Richard V., Brockton.
Brousseau, Second Lieut. Kenneth W., North Andover.
Brown, Sergeant John J., Jr., Abington.
Cooperstein, Sergeant Samuel, Malden.
Cote, Sergeant Edward A., Worcester.
Dill, Second Lieut. Frederick L., Rockland.
Drew, Technical Sergeant Leonard C., Wilmington.
Freeman, Private John H., Somerville.
Gauthier, Private Howard G., Springfield.
Glick, Second Lieut. Monroe S., Roxbury.
Gobell, Technical Sergeant Normand L., New Bedford.
Graff, Staff Sergeant Elliott, Peabody.
Hanrahan, Staff Sergeant James E., Dorchester.
Hughes, First Lieut. Robert E., Pittsfield.
La Rosa, Private Anthony A., Hadley Falls.
Maltais, Private First Class Alfred G., Attleboro.
Manoogian, Sergeant Arthur, Milford.
Mariani, Private Dante, East Boston.
Medill, Staff Sergeant William R, Marlboro.
Morin, Sergeant Raymond R., Williamsett.
Nichols, Private Richard L., Newton.
O'Donnell, Technical Sergeant Joseph V., Jr., Dorchester.
O'Sullivan, Private John F., Methuen.
Pearson, First Lieut. Paul H., Brockton.
Petrillo, Sergeant Joseph, Boston.
Serwatka, Staff Sergeant John F., Lawrence.
Silva, Private Maurice E., Everett.
Ventura, Staff Sergeant John J., Boston.
Wertowski, Private First Class Paul P., Watertown.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## Jewish Congress Group Outlines Picnic Program

Quiz games, races, boating, swimming, and music have been planned as entertainment for members of the Boston Unit, American Jewish Congress, at their annual picnic to be held Sunday, Aug. 6, at Houghton's Pond, Blue Hills Reservation. Members will meet at 11 a. m. at the bus stop in Mattapan Square. In case of rain, the picnic will be postponed until the following Sunday.

Officers of the unit who were recently elected to serve for the 1944-1945 season are: Gladys Shapairo, President; Lillian Kaplan, First Vice-President; Selma Axelrod, Second Vice-President; William Aronson, Treasurer; Goldie Kra, Financial Secretary; and Etta Taylor, Recording Secretary.

What's this? Have I been missing something?

- The Yellow Pages of the Telephone Book will direct you right to those who repair things or sell whatever you need. These facts are at your elbow.

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## Portuguese Envoy Coming to Boston

Postwar development of trade between Portugal and New England, including international air commerce, is expected to be discussed by Dr. Joao Antonio de Bianchi, Portuguese Ambassador to the United States, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Aug. 15, it was announced today.

A luncheon in honor of the Ambassador is being arranged under joint auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Maritime Association; Boston Propeller Club; Foreign Commerce Club of Boston; Foreign Trade Committee of the Chamber; Massachusetts Fisheries Association, and the New England Export Club, Inc. It is expected to prove beneficial to a postwar program for the port of Boston.

## Land-Going Sailors Like Tank Fighting

WITH AN AMERICAN ARMORED COLUMN IN NORMANDY, July 31. Delayed (AP)—Two land-going sailors with Tommy guns were among the early Allied forces to enter Granville Port after riding down the coast in an Army armored column of tanks and halftracks.

"This is the new Navy—we think sometimes we are in the Army," said Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Robert Gladwin, Westfield, Mass., who found Normandy's roads much dustier than a rolling ship deck.

"Yes, we even sleep in pup tents," said Bos'n's Mate, First Class, Arthur Leonard Haubert, Denver, Colo.

Both boys are members of a naval shore patrol party — and having so much fun they wanted to sweep on with the Army's armored force.

"It's a quicker way to Paris than by rowing," said Mate Gladwin.

## Nine Bay Staters On Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The names of nine Massachusetts men were among the 218 casualties of the United States naval forces (Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard) announced today by the Navy Department.

Callahan, John Stafford, Coxswain, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. Waltham.
Diersch, Charles Martin, Watertender, First Class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. East Weymouth. (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for July 12, 1944.)
Hamilton, Francis R., Corporal, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Woburn.
Hanafin, Jeremiah P., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Roxbury Boston.
Hibbard, Raymond J., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Northampton.
Kochanek, Joseph A., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Westfield.
Lodato, Patrick S., Pfc., United States Marine Corps. Killed. North Cohasset.
Perrin, Robert Daniel, Seaman, First Class, United States Navy. Killed. Medford. (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for July 13, 1944.)
Roberts, George V., Gunnery Sergeant, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Dorchester.

## Hettrick to Head Nursery School

Running a nursery school on top of an already crowded schedule does not seem to phase Ellwood H. Hettrick, Dean of the Boston University Law School, whose acceptance of the presidency of the Community Nursery School of Wellesley Hills has been announced.

Founded in 1942 as a co-operative, the school is owned and managed by parents of pupils attending and is open to all denominations and races.

Mr. Hettrick's other activities include serving as vice-chairman of the Institution Division of the Greater Boston Community War Fund, and chairman of the Legal Institute Division on Postwar Planning Program set up by the Massachusetts Bar Association, as well as education chairman of the Community Postwar Service recently set up in Wellesley.

## Ration Dates for Consumers

**Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo**—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through C5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

**Canned Goods** — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

**Sugar**—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

**Fuel Oil** — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

**Gasoline "A"**—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Shoes**—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

**Stoves** — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires** — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Friday**

Mrs. Mary Sayward will talk on "Spirals in Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

**Saturday**

"French Paintings" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. She will speak on "French Arts Exhibition." Both are free to the public.

**Sunday**

Professor Bailey will speak at the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. on "Oriental Treasures" and at 4 p. m. Miss Dorothy Adlow will give a talk on "Paintings." Both are free to the public.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 5.**

## Killilea Named to Alaska

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt has nominated Lieut. Col. Frank J. Killilea of Andover, Mass., State Procurement Officer for Selective Service in Massachusetts since 1940, to be Selective Service Procurement Officer for Alaska. Colonel Killilea served from 1923 to 1940 in charge of procurement for the Massachusetts National Guard.

## Here Today, Venezuela Tomorrow

Egan

**No Priorities Are Needed Either**

**Alexander McTear, his wife Anna, and their children, William and Ann, board the plane for the first leg of their flight back to Venezuela, where Mr. McTear is manager of the Mene Gran' Oil Co. Maureen (right) bids her family good-b She will remain in the "States" to attend scho**

# Navy Is Taking Active Part In Salvaging Paper

The Navy is doing more than its part in the salvaging of wastepaper at home and on the war fronts, a high Naval official said yesterday as he revealed the establishment of a salvage laboratory at the Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot.

Hundreds of thousands of cartons will be saved as the result of new processes of packaging and redesigning of containers following extensive studies in the laboratory, it was disclosed.

Trained materiel handling personnel have been assigned to many fronts and depots for the purpose of ferreting out the flaws and wastages in paper usage. Experiments are even being carried on to determine the best type of paperboard for weather now being encountered on the hot, humid and very moist islands of the South Pacific.

"We are completely dependent, however," said the official, "on citizens in New England and all over the country, for furnishing the wastepaper from which many of the containers we use are made.

"We cannot conserve and reuse cartons unless we get the paper from the public to make the original package," he said.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Clearing**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Clearing tonight; little temperature change from last night. Friday fair except for scattered afternoon thunder showers and warmer. Diminishing winds tonight becoming gentle.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair, little temperature change tonight. Friday fair except for scattered afternoon thundershowers, and continued warm.

**Massachusetts:** Clearing west and central portions. Occasional rain southeast portion ending early tonight followed by clearing. Little change in temperature tonight. Friday fair except for scattered afternoon thunder showers; warmer.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Clearing with no significant temperature changes tonight. Friday fair except for scattered afternoon thunder showers; warmer.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 11:14 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Friday, 11:48 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

## George D. Samonski

George D. Samonski, Commander in the United States Navy, who passed on yesterday at Chelsea Naval Hospital, had worked up to his rank from the position of apprentice boy.

A native of Chicago, Commander Samonski served in the Spanish-American War, World War I, returned to service in 1938 as a lieutenant after four years of retirement, and was promoted to the rank of commander.

He served on the historic frigate Constellation in a peacetime capacity, on the Alabama, the Lancaster, the Vermont, Indiana, New Orleans, the old Massachusetts, Wabash, Florida, and on the Nevada with the Grand Fleet in the North Sea during the last war.

He was a member of the American Legion at Hingham, the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Hull, the [illegible] Veterans, the Ap[illegible] Order of the [illegible] the Knights

# Transport Strikes Tie Up Philadelphia and Montreal

By the Associated Press

Transportation tieups plagued two major cities today amid continental labor disputes in which the number of idle workers exceeded 36,000.

Philadelphia entered its third day of complete public transport paralysis, looking to President Roosevelt for some action to end the stoppage, and in Montreal most of the trams disappeared from the streets.

The National War Labor Board certified the Philadelphia case to the White House "for appropriate action," which usually means seizure.

War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes sent the recommendation on to the President, terming it a "strike," though Philadelphia labor leaders said it is unauthorized.

**Hayes in Philadelphia**

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, Commanding General of the Third Service Command, went to Philadelphia as the Army made apparent preparations to take over the transportation system.

General Hayes and other Army officers went into conference with officers of the Philadelphia Transportation Company after collapse of a union movement to end a bus, trolley, and subway work stoppage that slashed war production, caused race violence and stranded thousands.

An Army lieutenant, accompanied by a sergeant, with an armful of placards, entered the 60th Street Elevated Train Terminal and went directly to the Terminal office.

The Philadelphia Army public-relations section summoned reporters to hear what it said would be an important announcement.

Superintendent of Police Guy E. Parsons said he had been informed "unofficially" that the Army was preparing to take over the system. All policemen have been ordered, he said, to assist.

Meanwhile, James McMenamin, stoppage leader, asked P. T. C. workers at a mass meeting to disregard back-to-work pleas. He was cheered.

A group arrived for the meeting in an ice wagon shouting:

"We'll stay out! Let them put us in the Army where we can fight with white men!"

**3,000,000 Affected**

A population total of more than 3,000,000 was affected in the two cities. Six thousand trolley, bus, and subway workers were out in Philadelphia and 4,000 tramway workers were affected in Montreal.

The Montreal walkout, third within 18 months, developed after a dispute over whether a union-shop provision applying to new employees should be put in a contract between the tramway company and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Upgrading of eight Negro employees to become operators was the spark which ignited not only the stoppage but racial disorder in Philadelphia beginning Aug. 1. Window smashing and conflicts between whites and Negroes were subdued somewhat last night by a pouring rain, but 10,000 regular and auxiliary policemen were on duty, equipped with steel helmets and night sticks.

Small numbers of Philadelphia Transportation Company employees voluntarily returned to work last night, but only for about two hours. Officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Transport Workers Union joined Mayor Bernard Samuel in pleading with employees to return to work. The Mayor called the stoppage "sabotage of our country's war effort."

At least a dozen draft boards announced they were reclassifying into 1-A a total of more than 500 idle workers who previously had occupational deferments.

Tap rooms and liquor stores remained closed by city and state order.

In Detroit, the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company opened the gates at two of its plants and approximately 1,400 of the 2,200 first shift workers reported. The NWLB yesterday ordered the company to end what it called a "lockout." Company officials said they expected the full afternoon shift to report.

Members of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers union planned a meeting tonight in an effort to halt a work stoppage of 7,000 in five Detroit plants of General Motors' Chevrolet Gear & Axle Division.

A new dispute in Detroit involved 425 at the Briggs Manufacturing Company, trouble coming over the wearing of identification badges. But 1,000 workers at the Wayne, Mich., Stimson division of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Company returned to the job.

Two thousand were out at the Buffalo, N. Y., plant of the Houdaille-Hershey Corporation, making airplane parts; 4,700 at John A. Roebling's Sons & Co., in Roebling and Trenton, N. J., and 4,300 at the General Steel Castings Company, Granite City, Ill.

Nine lesser disputes kept about 3,600 more idle. But 1,300 at the Jersey City, N. J., plant of American Can Company and 1,500 at the Pottstown, Pa., plant of Spicer Manufacturing Company voted to end walkouts.


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## *Strike-Sparked Vandalism in Philadelphia*

Associated Press

**Butcher Shop in Negro Section After Looting During Street Fight**

Wreckage of a grocery and butcher shop in the Negro section of Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, after looters broke in during the street fight. The store is owned by a white man and has Negro employees.

# Churches Backed Great Temperance Moves

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3—The first temperance reformers were not ascetics fleeing contaminations nor saints aspiring to perfection, the Rev. Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Yale University, told the Yale School of Alcohol Studies last night in tracing the history of the battle against alcoholism. Their motivation might rather be called sociological, he said in a survey of the attitude of the churches toward the problem of alcohol.

The initiative in the great temperance movement of the early nineteenth century came from the Methodists and the Quakers, with the Calvinist churches swinging later into line, Dr. Bainton pointed out.

"The evil of drink had grown worse in the eighteenth century due to the displacement of fermented by distilled liquors," he said. "A report to His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in 1735-6 lamented the surprising increase of gin drinking in London in which whole families were involved, parents, children, and servants.

"No one was better acquainted with the prevalent excesses than John Wesley. In examining the attitude of the churches, we must put the Methodists first on the list.

"Wesley, who so well knew the debauchery of the English countryside, lashed out against the sellers of spiritous liquors as poisoners of the people. The Rules of the Society called Methodist in 1743 required members 'to avoid buying or selling spiritous liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity.'

"Among the Quakers the most notable exponent of reform, commonly regarded as the father of the temperance movement in this country, was Benjamin Rush, the Quaker doctor of Philadelphia.

"Having observed all to well the evils of alcoholism in the Revolutionary Army, he came out with a tract entitled 'An Inquiry into the Effects of Ardent Spirits' (1785). He closed with a ringing plea to all the churches to join in the crusade. In the following six decades his tract circulated 200,000 copies.

"Another notable Quaker pioneer was Neal Dow, the father of American prohibition. He was a citizen of Maine. His first enunciation of the principle of prohibition was in 1839. He lived to see it embodied in the law of his State in 1851.

"Among the churches of the Calvinist tradition which rallied to the support of the Methodists and the Friends come first the Congregationalists, who were the leaders of the movement in New England from 1810 until the formation of the American Temperance Society in 1826."

"With regard to other churches of the Calvinist tradition we may note that the Presbyterians in 1827-30 took a strong stand for total abstinence and in 1854 endorsed prohibition. The pronouncements of the Baptists were the most rigoristic."

After the 1820's the influence of the churches became more indirect, Dr. Bainton noted. This was the age of reform in which, because of denominationalism, the sponsoring of social causes was vested in societies founded for some specific purpose.

The constituency of these societies was recruited largely from the churches, but direct ecclesiastical control was gone.

Today the churches are once more confronted with a serious problem in alcohol, Dr. Bainton concluded, and are compelled to start all over again.

## McNair Killed By U. S. Bomb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — The explosion of a bomb dropped short of its target by an American plane killed Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, former commander of Army Ground Forces.

"A full investigation," the War Department announced Aug. 2, "developed the fact that General McNair died as a result of the explosion of one of our own bombs which fell short in the intensive aerial bombardment of enemy lines just preparatory to the present large-scale American breakthrough in Normandy."

An undisclosed number of casualties occurred when about 50 American planes, including both heavy and medium bombers, released their bombs prematurely during an attack on the German lines west of St. Lô by between 2,500 and 3,000 planes from the combined striking force of the U. S. 8th and 9th Air Forces.

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanding the 9th Air Force, said the bombardiers found their target points obscured by previous explosions. The bombs fell among forward infantry elements waiting to follow up the bombardment. General McNair was up front with the soldiers as an observer.


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# Stimson: Allies Now Can Use Strength

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—American armored divisions have not only dealt the German forces in France staggering blows—the latest being the capture of Rennes but they have now reached a point where the Allies can use all of their growing backlog of strength, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson declared today.

In his weekly war review, the Secretary stressed the tremendous importance of the Normandy Peninsula victory and said that the American gains since July 27 were the most important development on the western front since D-Day, even overshadowing the capture of Cherbourg.

What is more, it was clear from the Secretary's statement that this Allied victory is still growing in size and that no one knows how far it will go in its present stage. It was apparent today that even the supposedly up-to-the-minute war maps in the War Department were miles behind the rapidly advancing American armored spearheads.

**Allies Work Together**

Although the American advance down the western coast of the Norman peninsula has been the most spectacular development of the present offensive, the Secretary took particular care to point out that British and Canadian troops were sharing equally in the Allied success.

He said that the British capture of Caen and the maintenance of steady pressure in that area had forced the Germans to thin out their lines to the west, thus permitting the American armored forces to hit them such a devastating blow.

Furthermore, the British advance in the central sector of the Norman front, although it started a few days after the American thrust, was now making very substantial progress, having advanced 17 miles through difficult country. Secretary Stimson also declared that this British push was rolling up stubbornly resisting German forces on the American left flank, thereby helping the Yanks.

**Discusses Prospects**

In hinting at the prospects which now lay before the American armored divisions in the Normandy-Brittany area, Secretary Stimson said that the Allies had finally broken out of their confined positions and had entered territory in which mobile warfare could be waged and where growing Allied strength could be put to full use.

The Secretary then detailed five major accomplishments of this current offensive. He said the Americans had:

1. Advanced over 60 miles in 10 days and had liberated 1,000 square miles of French territory.
2. Destroyed most of seven Nazi divisions.
3. Captured more than 20,000 enemy troops.
4. Inflicted heavy losses on German tanks and guns.
5. Broken out of confinement into open territory where wide-ranging tactics could be employed.

**Vast Destruction**

As an example of the terrific destruction wrought on enemy transportation by American air attacks, Secretary Stimson said that in some places the Yankee advance was slowed down by the vast amount of destroyed German vehicles littering the highways. He declared that reports from France, particularly one from Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley, spoke of the great aid given by the air force—an aid almost totally denied to the enemy.

While painting this encouraging picture, the Secretary reminded the country that the Germans still have many divisions in France which have not yet been committed to battle.

German antiaircraft fire still remains as dangerous as ever, but nowadays American bombers rarely encounter the large swarms of enemy fighters which used to rise and protect important targets, he said. Consequently, American bomber losses, despite the ceaseless and merciless pounding they have been giving to Germany's chief war plants, particularly oil works, are now less than one half of the percentage suffered during the week of Feb. 20 to 25.


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# Coast Guard Looking Back Over 154 Years of Service

Fighting where fighting is the thickest in many quarters of the world, men and ships of the United States Coast Guard are observing the 154th anniversary of the founding of that branch of the armed services without interferring with wartime activities. The anniversary is tomorrow.

The anniversary has special significance to the little community of Lubec, Maine, whose native son—Capt. Hopley T. Yeaton, was known as "dad of the Coast Guard." Commissioned in 1790 by Gen. George Washington, Capt. Yeaton became the first master of the Revenue Cutter Service, forerunner of the present Coast Guard. Captain Yeaton and his crew cruised the range from Kittery to Calais, watching for smugglers and other marine malefactors.

After the freedom of the American Colonies had been won through the War of the Revolution, the Continental Navy was disbanded. There was no sea force available for the protection of the coasts and the maritime interests of the newly-constituted United States until organization of the Revenue Cutter Service on August 4, 1790, under an Act of the First Congress. The Revenue Cutter Service was continued down through the years, protecting the coasts, saving life and property at sea, enforcing law and regulations of the country afloat, and performing countless other duties. On Jan. 28, 1915, the Revenue Service became the Coast Guard by an Act of Congress that combines the Revenue and the former Life Saving Service.

**Now Fighting Unit**

Although the Coast Guard has participated in six wars, the Service had never been known as a fighting unit prior to the present war. These hardy guardians have carried out their assigned duties in peace and war for 154 years.

For nearly three years, or since Pearl Harbor, the name Coast Guard has been brought to the American public as never before. Starting with the capture of the armed Norwegian fisherman Busko off Greenland in 1941, and the presence of the cutter Taney at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the Coast Guard has continuously been actively engaged in the war.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the surf stations were stripped of their best surfmen, who later appeared as the spearhead of the invasion forces in the South Pacific. Battle honors and citations became the routine rather than the unusual on Coast Guard uniforms.

**Hit at Half Packs**

The cutters Incarus, Spencer, Duane and Campbell smashed out at Nazi wolf packs in the Atlantic. Ships and men were lost. The Hamilton, Escanaba, Natsek and Muskeget were lost in the North Atlantic; the Acacia is southern waters. Navy ships manned in part by Coast Guardsmen in the Pacific were lost. More recently, Coast Guard-manned DE's have gone down as the result of enemy action.

Coast Guard men and ships ranged from European waters to Greenland, Attu, Kiska, and the Pacific. The Carolines, the Marinas, Tarawa, and other Pacific battles became synonymous with the name of the service. Some, jokingly, called the Coast Guard the nation's secret weapon, so far reaching and effective was it's battle actions. June 6, 1944, found the waters of the English Channel off the Normandy coast churned white with the beat of propellers of Coast Guard invasion craft.

Everything from the transports to supply ships and cutters was in that fleet. The 83-footers, and the specialized invasion craft of the "Alphabet Fleet" were there. In fact history shows that the Coast Guard has several times taken on combat duty in addition to its mercy work of peacetime throughout its 154 years of service.

# *Side by Side in Coast Guard*

Official United States Coast Guard

**Bos'n's Mate and Spar Help Celebrate Anniversary**

**The 154th anniversary of the nation's "smallest, oldest and proudest" service is being observed this week. The life ring symbolizes the long record of lifesaving which the Coast Guard can recall with pride during peacetime, and to which it has added another 900 lives during the invasion of France. Members of the United States Coast Guard are battling the enemy on every front today.**

# Eastern Bus Drivers Seek Bonus Release

Union meetings will be held tomorrow all over the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway System to act on a bonus that is being held up at Washington. Effort to try to get the money will be made, according to one informed view, while rumors report possibility of a strike vote.

The bonus was agreed on by both the company and the union. It was then approved by the bus panel of the New England War Labor Board, whose chairman is Edward T. Dana, General Manager of the Boston Elevated. The Board then approved, and passed the case along to the National WLB.

The National Board was discussing the bonus when Fred M. Vinson, National Stabilization Director, sent it a message in writing directing it not to act on any bonus plan relating to any transportation company until hearing further from him.

Tomorrow's meetings are designed, it is said, to find some plan to reach Judge Vinson so as to unfreeze his order so far as it relates to the Eastern Massachusetts lines.

Feeling among employees has been intensified by the awarding of a bonus on the Boston Elevated several months ago.

The proposed bonus is based on the increase in earnings per car mile over what they were Jan. 1, 1941. The busses in short are carrying more people, and the company agrees with its employees on giving them a share of the larger income. Specifically, for every cent of increase in bus earnings per mile, three tenths of the cent would go to the men.

This payment would be retroactive to June 1, 1943. It runs from a minimum of 4 cents an hour to a maximum of six or a mean of five cents. For the day, that would mean 40 cents for the year well over $125.

The bonus was presented to the WLB as a joint petition of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Lines and of the union, and the company has sent several telegrams to Washington urging a favorable decision. The union is the Amalgamated Street and Electric Employees of the American Federation of Labor.

# *In His Ancestor's Footsteps*

Associated Press

**A da Gama Joins United States Navy**

**Count Vasco da Gama of Standish, Maine, who traces his ancestry through 17 generations to the 15th-century Portuguese navigator and explorer of same name, was sworn into the United States Navy this week at Portland, Maine, by Lieut. Commander John C. Gaking.**

# Marines Plan Guadalcanal Celebration

**War Activities of New England**

Marking the first anniversary of the historic landings on Guadalcanal, Marines of the First Division, assault troops of the campaign, now home on furloughs or as veterans discharged from the service, are to hold their first reunion and dinner at the Hotel Gardner, Boston, next Monday night.

About 150 Leathernecks are expected to attend the social which will mark this anniversary. Those home on rotation furloughs already have been contacted by Sergeant Eugene J. Callahan of Newton and Sergeant Herbert L. Flanagan of East Boston, who are arranging the affair. But these fleet Marines want all the First Division Veterans to know about and attend the event. If you have served with the First Marine Division—you're invited.

**Myott Wins Honor**

Planning and executing means of moving war materials through the Persian Corridor to Russia has won the Legion of Merit for Lieut. Col. E. B. Myott of Reading, according to announcement from the Army Service Forces Training center at Camp Claiborn, Louisiana.

Presentation of the medal was made by Col. Roy M. McCutcheon, commanding officer of the ASTFC. Lieutenant Colonel Myott was control officer and chief of the movements branch of the Iran-Iraq Service Command during July, 1942. In August he was assigned as chief, movements division, headquarters Persian Gulf Service Command and in October of the same year was transferred to the Basra District.

From March, 1943, until last November, the Massachusetts officer was control officer and chief of the planning and engineering division of the Motor Transport Service Headquarters in the same area. In this capacity he "evolved and perfected the block system of operation and maintainance which greatly increased the capacity of the service to move war materials through the Persian Corridor."

**Hero Honored**

Named for a Boston Marine hero of the Guadalcanal action the destroyer escort U. S. S. Heyliger will be launched in Newark next Sunday, the First Naval District announced today.

Private first class George Heyliger was with the First Marine Division, reinforced on Guadalcanal in October after serving in the field since July 10, 1942. The Navy Cross was awarded posthumously to the Boston Marine for "extraordinary heroism."

Mrs. Augusta Foss of Concord, mother of the late Marine, will sponsor the vessel which will go down the ways of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

**Seamen to Train**

Thirteen Bay State seamen are at the U. S. Maritime Service's Officers School at Fort Trumbull, Conn., for training as deck and engineering officers having left Boston on Monday. All of the students have had a minimum of 14 months at sea on ocean going vessels of 500 tons or over.

Deck officer candidates are Whitney B. Lowe of Neponset, John E. Connelly of Cambridge, Wilfred A. Hammond of Lexington, Wallace E. Flagg of Millbury, Martin R. Pollock of Arlington, Cornelius T. Kelleher of Faxton, Salvatore Serio of Boston, and Joseph Ryan of Watertown.

Eengineering officer candidates are Basil R. Wadsworth of Kingston, Arthur L. Walker of Brockton, Robert Grice of Taunton, Leonard K. Solberg of North Weymouth, and Edward A. McInerney of Lowell.

**Rescue Praised**

A Wellesley Coastguardsman, Aviation Machinist's Mate H. L. Whitney, is a member of a crew of a patrol plane which won commendation for rescuing an Army pilot whose plane crashed into the Pacific last May.

Announcement of the commendation was made public by the First Naval District today. Details showed that "the rescue was effected by making an offshore landing and takeoff in swells from four to nine feet high."

**Smiths Plentiful**

Working in the Fort Riley, Kan., postal locator office, Wac Corporal Helen Esaian of Revere has found out that one out of every 100 soldiers at the fort is named Smith. One of these Smiths out of every 200 is named John W., and a lot more John something-else.

The 11 most common names at the cavalry hub of the nation are Smith, Jones, Miller, Johnson, Brown, Wilson, Anderson, Martin, Taylor, Lewis, and Hall.

# Rules Off in Connecticut On Hiring of Women Workers

**The Week In Connecticut**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 3—The first break in the rigid control of employment exercised in the central Connecticut area for many months came suddenly this week when the War Manpower Commission announced that restrictions on the hiring of women workers were no longer in effect.

Women may take jobs and employers may add them to the pay roll without reference to the United States Employment Service. The jobs may be in any industry, essential or nonessential. Women may leave one job and take another without reporting to any agency of the government.

With a labor shortage still showing on the Employment Service books, the removal of hiring controls for women workers is a major concession for the War Manpower Commission. Local employers and local manpower committees have long clamored for this change, asserting that more women would join the working force if they could be entirely free to choose their jobs.

State WMC Director William J. Fitzgerald threw out this challenge in making the announcement: "The complaint has always been that women can be hired at the gates. Now let's see them do it."

Manpower controls will stay in effect so far as male workers are concerned. The WMC will study the manpower situation in central Connecticut to see whether the area can now be classified as a No. 2 critical instead of a No. 1 critical shortage area.

**Army Show**

Waterbury's Victory Manpower Committee announced that the Army Air Forces outdoor show, with large amounts of captured German equipment, would be shown in that city Aug. 10, 11 and 12. Waterbury will be the only New England stop for the big show after it leaves the Boston Common.

**Service Center**

Hartford will have a model Veterans Service Center to help its returning servicemen in their readjustment to civilian life. The Common Council has appropriated $15,000 to set up the center.

**Bridge Has Deficit**

The Charter Oak Bridge over the Connecticut River at Hartford was operated during its first two years at a deficit of $18,608, the Bridge Commission has reported to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin. Tolls were established to maintain the bridge and pay off the bonds which were issued to finance its construction. Then wartime curtailment of traffic knocked down the revenue.

# Boston Police Promotions Await Bushnell's Report

In the event that the Attorney General's department has not completed within three weeks its study of examination papers of 461 Boston policemen seeking promotions to the rank of sergeant, a conference on the matter will be called with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, Thomas J. Creehan, State Director of Civil Service, said today.

The Attorney General, as the result of complaints that the marking of some of the examination papers was not correct, is holding the papers for checking and examination.

The Civil Service Department has pending a requisition from Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, for the appointment of seven sergeants. Mr. Creehan said, however, that no promotions will be made until a finding of the Attorney General's office has been made.

The eligible list was established last February and turned over to the Attorney General's department at the request of Mr. Bushnell.

**Backed for Bay State Post**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee recommended yesterday Senate confirmation of President Roosevelt's nomination of William H. Burke, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Collector of Customs at Boston.

# *Gillis Just Hadn't Bothered To Read the Gas Regulations*

While waiting for "a change of administration to do away with all these gasoline regulations," Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, former Mayor of Newburyport today told the Office of Price Administration that as a gasoline distributor he had not bothered to read the regulations, but had conducted his station in many respects on the same liberal basis as he did before the war.

Called to testify at a hearing on charges that he had accepted counterfeit coupons for gasoline at his Newburyport filling station, Mr. Gillis said he had not familiarized himself with the rationing regulations because he did not consider himself "smart enough to study them." He also admitted that he was not smart enough to figure out how his station was now 2,000 gallons short of gasoline.

He said he had sold gas to customers without coupons at the time of sale and accepted coupons without even looking at them. But he denied before Commissioner Arthur C. Brown that he had ever bought a ration coupon to make up a shortage at his station.

John J. Galgay, OPA attorney, recommended that the right of Mr. Gillis to sell gasoline be suspended for the duration of rationing. Mr. Galgay said that this was the largest single case of diversion of gasoline by counterfeit TT coupons in New England.

Commissioner Brown took the case under advisement after Attorney T. Francis Kelleher, representing Mr. Gillis, pleaded for leniency on the grounds that Mr. Gillis had been frank on the witness stand, given honest answers and had withheld nothing.

**Couldn't Let Them Down**

"Business as usual went out at Pearl Harbor," declared Commissioner Brown as Mr. Gillis was testifying that he could not "let his customers down" when they wanted gasoline without coupons but that they would pay him the coupons later. Mr. Gillis admitted that at times truck owners owed him coupons for as much as 600 gallons of gasoline.

"I have no right to ask my customers about coupons," declared Mr. Gillis when questioned about the registration number being on the face of the coupons he accepted, and if that number corresponded with that of the vehicle. "My customers don't want by dirty hands in their clean pockets, particularly the women," said Mr. Gillis, "I do not like to be a policeman at my station. The public agrees with me and they don't like it. The gasoline station men are the goats," he testified.

Asked if he had been approached by sellers of stamps who desired him to buy, Mr. Gillis said, "Plenty of times." He added, however, "I never bought one."

Asked if he did not know that it was illegal to sell gasoline by such methods as he had admitted doing, Mr. Gillis said to the Commissioner: "What can I do? I have got to take care of my customers." Regarding the change which Mr. Gillis seemed to desire most fervently, he said: "Let's hope something will change election day."

**Bogus Coupons**

Evidence submitted to the commissioner today included 77 sheets of TT coupons amounting to 3,850 coupons of which 2,665 were said to be counterfeit. This was admitted by agreement of counsel.

Wilbur W. Reddish, of Lexington, OPA investigator testified that he had visited the Gillis station last fall and found a large number of R coupons—for non-highway vehicles—which he charged had been presented by passenger cars. Mr. Gillis explained that many of his customers were farmers and fishermen and that they asked for gasoline on R coupons to be put into the tank of passenger cars only that it might be conveyed to the farm or fishwharf where it would be siphoned out and used for the purpose purchased.

Mr. Gillis testified that he had been in business 20 years and that he had sold more gasoline than anyone else in Newburyport and had a reputation for honesty. Mr. Reddish said that Mr. Gillis had told him "now the OPA comes along and makes me a bootlegger."

William E. Snell, of Hampton Beach, N. H., where he operates a 34-room hotel, testified that he had been called to the Gillis station to sell coupons to make up for a shortage. He said he sold Mr. Gillis 50 pages of TT coupons with 8 coupons to a page, totaling 400 coupons.

Under cross-examination Mr. Snell admitted that he might have sold to all outlets as much as 500 pages of these coupons before he ceased to sell them. He denied that he was working for the government or that the government had promised him he would not be prosecuted if he would testify against those with whom he had had dealings. Mr. Gillis testified that he did not know Mr. Snell, that he had never seen him and that he had never bought any coupons from him.

Discussing the troubles of gasoline station operators Mr. Gillis testified that when he accepted a stamp from one woman for five gallons of gasoline he found it was a three-cent postage stamp when he had time to look at it. In another moment of activity at the station, some motorists passed off a fuel oil rationing coupon for five gallons to Mr. Gillis.

**Veterans Center Work Commended**

A "pat on the back" was given the Boston Veterans Reception and Information Center at 7 Beacon Street, today, by Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, from the National Selective Service Bureau in Washington. Colonel Rowntree visited the Center during a tour of facilities in Boston accompanied by Col. Victor D. Washburn, chief of the medical section of the State Selective Service.

After watching the workers give help and advice to the veterans Colonel Rowntree praised Boston for the manner in which the problems were attacked. Boston tops the list of the centers he has visited.

# *Bars Down for Camera Hounds At Army Show on the Common*

Ropes around captured warplanes at the "Shot From the Sky" exhibit on Boston Common were taken down today, so that Boston candid cameras could nose in for close-ups. Two Air Wacs who used to be professional models were available to get in the pictures when wanted, and the amateur photographers were also permitted to sit their friends in the cockpits of enemy planes and snap them.

All this furnished something new for the exhibit itself. The Army Air Forces, which are putting on this biggest showing of Nazi and Japanese equipment in an effort to boost local war manpower, had heard that Boston was a big camera city. The ropes were staving off a swarm of good pictures. So they decided to let the cameras have their full chance.

Boston will thus be given an opportunity that was not made available at Washington or Harrisburg, Pa., the only two places that have previously seen the war exhibit. One of the Wacs whose war duties today will require her to sit for her picture is a Boston girl, Private Gene Carrier. The other is Private Helen Sabot of Saginaw, Mich.

**Souvenir Pickers**

However the exhibit had to tighten up in another direction. A number of youngsters were found helping themselves to souveirs of combat material, even to the extent of cutting out pieces of the wing fabric of the German Junkers bomber. Accordingly from now on children will not be admitted unless accompanied by their parents.

Sergeant Adolf Buddjack, whose silhouette cutting furnishes one of the sidelights of the exhibit, solved one of his big problems yesterday. Before he went into the Army, Sergeant Buddjack made silhouettes his profession. He cut them from Coney Island down through Atlantic City to Miami. After getting into military service he collided with a jeep which put him on light duty for the balance of his army term. He then developed into a high-powered salesman of war bonds. He does a silhouette for everyone who buys a $25 bond or up.

Back in Washington during the recent war bond drive he sold $125,000 in one day, and did one of General De Gaulle. But not all has been well.

**Salvaged Material**

This exhibit is made up as far as possible out of salvaged material. When it came to the white-card cardboard the Sergeant uses for the mounting of his silhouettes, the Treasury Department figured that the backs of government posters would be good enough. As a professional, the artist objected. For a time he put up with the poster cardboard. But finally he hunted up a Boston stationery store and bought $8 worth of the proper cardboard with his own money.

Tonight is Marine Corps Night on Boston Common. The U. S. Marine Corps Band from the Boston Navy Yard, Sergeant DePaula Director, will play. R. H. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Hood Rubber Company of Watertown, will talk on manpower needs. Combat experience in the South Pacific will be related by First Lieut. John B. Nash, a returned veteran. There will be a Marine Corps demonstration of "judo" by Corporal Palace and Corporal Clarke.

# Child Beauties Win In South Boston

South Boston child beauties in the three to six-year-old class were the center of attention yesterday afternoon, as contestants in the sixth annual Little Sisters' Beauty Contest held by the Boys' Clubs of Boston in the playground of the South Boston clubhouse.

Winner of the title "Miss South Boston" was Paula Feeney, a blonde three-year old who was crowned with flowers, seated on a pink throne, and given a doll for a prize. She is the baby of six children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Feeney of 158 Emerson Street. Her proud brother, Francis, presented her as a contestant.

The winner of the three-year-old class was Marilyn Madden, 1126 Columbia Road, introduced by her brother Richard; the four-year-old winner, was Janice Bingham, 241 East Ninth Street, presented by her brother Donald; the five-year-old winner, Barbara Devinsky, 7 Carmody Street, presented by her brother Arnold; the six-year-old winner, Marilyn Sheehan, 178 Seventh Street, presented by her brother John.

**Wollaston Man to Head Quincy Community Drive**

Claire O. Ewing, chief chemist of the United Drug Company of Boston, recently was elected the 1945 campaign chairman of the Quincy Community Fund. This campaign will begin in October.

Mr. Ewing, prominent in the Quincy Boy Scout movement, favors development of youth canteens, camps, and other youth organizations as a preventive against juvenile delinquency. He is a resident of Wollaston.

# Marine Describes Pacific War Job—Like Playing Tag

Like playing tag—that's the way Pfc. Richard Barnett of Danvers describes his job of ammunition runner for two Marine machine-gun squads. Fighting the Japanese on Parry Island, Eniwetok Atoll, the young Massachusetts Marine had a 200-yard "playground."

"As I went back and forth carrying ammunition, the Japanese fired in my general direction and kicked up quite a bit of dirt," said Private Barnett, adding that he didn't get tagged.

Running across the 200-yard distance between machine-gun squads, the young marine took advantage of what little protection was available. On another brush with the enemy, the forces were so close to each other "that the Japanese even threw rocks at us."

Enlisting in October, 1942, Private Barnett went overseas the following June and saw service at a number of Pacific bases. He is now at the Marine Barracks, Klamath Falls, Ore., for rest and reassignment.

*Safe 'at Home'*

Official United States Marine Corps

**Pfc. Richard Barnett**

After playing tag with Japanese bullets while carrying ammunition for two Marine machine-gun squads, Pfc. Richard Barnett of Danvers, Mass., is shown at the Marine Barracks, Klamath Falls, Ore., pending return to active duty.

# USO Party Planned For Copley Square

Copley Square will be thronged with a festive crowd tonight when the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee sponsors the first all-service men and women's block party of the year in front of the Boston Public Library on Dartmouth Street.

Two thousand of the armed forces are expected to attend the party, which begins with a half-hour band concert at 8 p. m. by the Coast Guard Band led by Warrant Officer John A. Jacobson and continues with street dancing until 11 p. m. Connie Russell, stage and radio star appearing at the Copley Plaza Hotel, will be featured on the entertainment program.

Approximately 300 junior dance hostesses who have served in USO activities for 200 hours or over will be presented service certificates of award.

The Boston schoolteachers' canteen unit, headed by Miss Alva Leo of the Brandeis Vocational High School, will serve refreshments. In case of rain, the block party will be held Friday night, Aug. 4.

**Selskar M. Gunn**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWTOWN, Conn., Aug. 3—Selskar M. Gunn, who passed on here yesterday at his home, was Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation and a public health authority of international renown.

He became Vice-President of the Foundation in 1927 while engaged in Paris in educational health work for Europe. From 1932 to 1937 he directed a Foundation program in China, and most recently assisted Former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, in the public health plans of that agency.

For his advisory work he was decorated with high honors by France, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Norway, and Denmark. A native of London, England, he received a B. S. degree in 1905 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he later taught, and in 1917 received a C. P. H. degree from the Harvard Technology School in Public Health.

Mr. Gunn taught at several midwestern colleges early in his career and at Simmons College. In 1913-14 he was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Labor and Industries, and for the next two years was Director of the Division of Hygiene of the Massachusetts Department of Health.

# *Army-Navy 'E' for Sandra*

**'Seeing Eye' Dog Wins Award at Raytheon**

**If it weren't for "seeing-eye" Sandra, there would be one less victory worker available at Raytheon Manufacturing Company, Waltham. Because she has faithfully guided her master, Lyle T. Hammond (left), to and from his war-production job every day for nine months, Sandra today proudly wears the Army-Navy "E" for excellence pin. Her master's fellow workers feel she richly deserves the award which George Hill, foreman of the Paris-Plate Department, is here pinning on her as James Heggie (right), Associate Editor of Raytheon News, looks on. Mr. Hammond, who prepares materials for plating, obtained Sandra at Morristown, N. J., several years ago, and is a familiar figure in Waltham, striding across streets and along sidewalks guided by the competent Sandra. While he is on the job, Sandra curls up at his feet under the bench.**

# Cahill Enters Race To Fill Burke Seat

John J. Cahill of Everett has added his name in the race for the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee, bringing to four the number in the contest.

The incumbent, William H. Burke, Jr., will become collector of the Port of Boston upon receipt of State confirmation. Others in the field are Patrick J. McDonough, Representative from South Boston; John T. McMorrow, Dorchester, and Michael J. McGrath, Salem.

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# 'Marine Raiders' on the Screen—'Wilson' Seen in New York Premiere

## Pat O'Brien Heads Cast In Film at Keith Memorial

"Marine Raiders" at the Keith Memorial follows more or less the pattern of Hollywood films about various branches of the armed services. But within that framework it is expertly handled. It even manages to secure a measure of variety by introducing scenes in Australia. And it indicates to the spectator some of the immense expansion which has taken place in the Marine Corps since the outbreak of war.

Pat O'Brien and Robert Ryan, who have the two principal roles as a pair of Marine officers, play their parts skillfully and easily. Ruth Hussey has a comparatively minor assignment, as far as footage goes, as an Australian girl officer who falls in love with one of them, but the performance is among the best she has given. Frank McHugh, an old hand at rough-and-ready humors, helps to lighten the martial scenes as a good-natured Marine cook. And Barton MacLane keeps him company as a grumbling but always faithful buddy.

The film is divided between episodes on the fighting front in the Pacific area, romance during a period of leave in Australia, and training of recruits at the greatly enlarged Marine base at San Diego. The story opens during the campaign on Guadalcanal, shows the difficult nature of the fighting there, and touches briefly on Japanese atrocities. The scenes are grim but they do not unnecessarily exploit the hardships and sufferings.

The romance in Australia comes midway in the film. Through able direction and acting it manages to convey a sense of the family separations brought about by the war, the quick friendships that are formed, and the more lasting relationships that sometimes develop.

It used to be the custom in such films for soldier friends to spend much of their time in violent quarrels. But here the differences of opinion are more quiet and more believable. And in consequence the reconciliations are more easily managed. What happens here is that the senior officer manages to get his friend away from Australia before a marriage can be arranged. But you may be sure that the romantically inclined soldier will be back again before the film is ended.

One of the most interesting sections is that which describes the training of the recruits. Even more might have been shown to advantage.

The story concludes with a major invasion of a Japanese-held island, with naval bombardment, the landing of para-Marines, and episodes of the fighting. Much of it is realistic enough to have been taken from genuine Government films.

The other feature is "Twilight on the Prairie," a light comedy with considerable music. **E. F. M.**

### 'Purple Heart' at Telepix

At the Telepix the program of short features beginning Friday will be headed by "Wearers of the Purple Heart," describing the Government program for wounded servicemen. Other films will include a Fitzpatrick tour of Colorado, "Pigeons in Communications," "Film Memories" with Mary Pickford and Charles Chaplin, a novelette, a Vera Vague comedy, "The Kid in Upper Four," Bugs Bunny cartoon, and Normandy pictures included in the new digest.

Vandamm

**Paul Anderson**

The new Archie of "3 Is a Family" at the Colonial.

© Loew's Inc.

**Red Skelton and Esther Williams**
**In "Bathing Beauty," at the State and Orpheum**

**Betty Grable**
In "Pin-Up Girl," coming Sunday to the Exeter.

## On the Stage

It seems that "Come Be My Love" will be the name of the play which Walter Hampden will try out at the Cambridge Summer Theater the week of Aug. 28. It is described as a romantic comedy by Edward Caulfield and Pauline Jamerson. The previous week, that of Aug. 21, will see the trial performances of a new comedy, "Marriage Is for Single People," a comedy by Stanley Richards. Jeanne Cagney will be in the cast.

* * *

Due to casting difficulties, "The Puruit of Happiness," which had been scheduled for next week at the Ogunquit Playhouse, has been canceled.

* * *

"The Vinegar Tree" will be the play at the Palmerton Playhouse in Worcester next week, beginning Tuesday. "Irene" will be presented at the Lake Whalom Theater in Fitchburg beginning Monday. Louise Kirtland and Evelyn Daw will be in the cast.

## Christian Science Radiocast Aug. 6

The next Christian Science program in the Columbia "Church of the Air" series will be radiocast on Sunday, Aug. 6, 1944, at 1 p. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "The Power of Prayer."

The soloist will sing the following hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal: "Prayer is the heart's sincere desire," No. 284; and "Sweet hour of holy, thoughtful prayer," No. 322. The solo will be "Christ My Refuge" by MacDermid. The words were written by Mary Baker Eddy.

This program will originate from Station KLZ, Denver, Colo., outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Stations WDRC, Hartford; and WBRY, Waterbury, Conn.; WABI, Bangor, Maine; WABC, N. Y.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; and WCAX, Burlington, Vt.

## Society of Arts and Crafts

During the summer many items have been added to the supply of decorative objects displayed at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street. Each piece is the handiwork of a high ranking craftsman. There are varieties of silver designed after traditional patterns, embroideries, weaving, glassware, ceramics, leather work, jewelry and decorated trays.

The Society of Arts and Crafts represents the independence of artisans for whom mass production in modern times proves such a formidable and threatening rival. Individuals and groups have carried on in workshop and studio, perfecting techniques and producing objects that represent the utmost in skill, and show none of the compromise imposed by commercialization. There have been arts and crafts movements abroad. The Boston group shows by comparison a tendency towards the conservative. Antiquarianism has influenced our taste hereabouts, and very often we incline towards the designs which remind us of some prototype seen in a museum or historical collection.

The glassware and ceramics show some innovations. It is obvious that workers in clay and glass have been responsive to functional design, to modern taste for peasant and primitive handiwork. They also show appealing orientations in treatment resulting from use of new materials and new inventions in technical handling.

There are some charming pieces by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Scheier of the stoneware type that combine ruggedness with grace. The Scheier potteries never disguise the identity of the clay; it is preserved in the tone and in the granular surface. The forms are substantial and well-suited to purpose; the ornamentation consists of mottling and buoyantly incised line patterns.

Pottery by Catherine Alden of Plymouth is also inventive and appealing. It has less sophistication than the Scheier wares.

Another interesting display consists of decorated trays. Two or three exhibits show a superlative treatment of the tray surface with ornamental border and beautiful flower central medallion.

There are shown also several crayon drawings by Gertrude Allen, author of a book for children, "Everyday Birds." Bird portraits are displayed and the author-artist has depicted the blue jay, house wren, cat bird and ruby-throated hummingbird. Her enthusiasm for the subject is evident in these little portrayals.

**D. A.**

### On the Esplanade

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor, has invited Emil Arcieri to conduct tonight's concert. The program:

Triumphal March from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Prelude in C sharp minor ..... Rachmaninoff
First Movement, Symphony No. 4 in E minor, Allegro non troppo ..... Brahms

"Tales From the Vienna Woods" Waltzes ..... Strauss
Little Fugue, in G minor ..... Bach-Cailliset
Gypsy Tango, Jealousy ..... Gade
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky

## Alexander Knox Plays Role Of World War I President

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Darryl F. Zanuck's Twentieth Century-Fox Technicolor production, "Wilson," which began showings Tuesday night at the Roxy, unquestionably will take front rank in American film production as a dignified presentation of a theme of world importance—the effort of the President of the United States in the First World War to lay the groundwork for a permanent peace.

Mr. Zanuck as producer and Henry King as director have achieved a feeling that the subject is more important than any person. Out of this attitude, believably, came Alexander Knox's complete service to the theme in his acting of the part of Woodrow Wilson.

Covering the period between 1909, when Wilson, then head of Princeton University, accepted the invitation of New Jersey Democrats to run for Governor, until 1920, when he retired at the end of his second Presidential term, the picture presents a fast and lively panorama of the World War years as they affected the United States.

* * *

That there has been simplification, as a means of making complicated events easily understood, and that there are many scenes in the special idiom of screen entertainment, are conditions that must be accepted if the subject is to be presented in film form. Granting that, it may be said that Mr. Zanuck and his staff have wrought surpassingly.

As a spectacle the film in its Technicolor presentation is of continual pictorial interest, starting with a Princeton-Yale football game, continuing with Wilson's dramatic address to a semi-friendly audience while campaigning for the governorship, the tumultuous national Democratic conventions in 1912 and 1916, a meeting of the cabinet in which Wilson held out against declaring war after the sinking of the Lusitania, the speech to Congress in which Wilson asked for a declaration of war, the Peace Conference in Versailles, Wilson's tour of the United States seeking by pleas to the people to bring pressure that would cause the Senate group of which Henry Cabot Lodge was a leader to withdraw opposition to participation in the League of Nations.

These large events are presented with satisfying impressions of the great throngs of people who participated in them, with all the color of bunting and crowd emotions, against a varied background of music that brings in popular tunes of the times, from "Tammany" to "Over There."

Mr. Knox carries off Wilson's participation in these events with a firmness of characterization that never wavers. His Wilson is a person of large self-control and self-containment in his contact with the world. It is possible that some who saw Wilson in one of his public appearances will remember him as more responsive to externals than Mr. Knox, but these things become hazy in memory across a quarter of a century. Mr. Knox is clear cut in his characterization and his mental keenness gives an air of spontaneity to Wilson's dry wit.

* * *

The scene of the reception after Wilson's second wedding is a pageant of grace, with Geraldine Fitzgerald handsome, indeed, as the second Mrs. Wilson. She plays with a sympathetic responsiveness. Admirable, also, is Ruth Nelson's characterization of the first Mrs. Wilson. The three daughters, Eleanor, Margaret, and Jessie, are played by Mary Anderson, Ruth Ford, and Madeleine Forbes. The first Mrs. Wilson's passing and the courtship of Mrs. Gault are handled with delicacy.

A high point is Wilson's denunciation of German duplicity when he decides to hand Von Bernstorff (Tonio Selwart) his passport. Wilson's encounter with Clemenceau (Marcel Dalio) at the peace table is short, but sounds the note of their differences. Orlando (Antonio Filauri) and Lloyd George (Clifford Brooke) are seen briefly, as are many other noted figures.

Because of the form of the story many noted persons are presented to establish a phase of the narrative or to set the mood of a scene.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Theaters

**Colonial**—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Summer Theater

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge**—"Here's To Us," starring Jean Muir. Evenings 8:30. Saturday Matinee 2:30

### Music

**Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road**—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30 p. m.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter** — "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:35, 9:00. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 4:05, 7:30.

**Fenway**—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.

**Keith Memorial**—"Marine Raiders." Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 10:40, 1:45, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Twilight On the Prairie," Eddie Quillan, Vivian Austin. 9:25, 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

**Kenmore**—"Happy Go Lucky." 1:15, 4:30, 7:55. "Gay Sisters," 2:45, 6:00, 9:30.

**Majestic**—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

**Metropolitan**—"The Eve of St. Mark." Anne Baxter, William Eythe. 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 11:25, 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

**Modern**—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 9:10, 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 10:45, 1:50, 5:00, 8:05.

**Orpheum**—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 10:25, 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10.

**Paramount**—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 9:40, 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

**RKO-Boston** — "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 10:40, 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. Stage "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George

**Scollay** — "4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 10:05, 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 11:35, 3:00, 6:20, 9:40.

**State**—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 12:20, 2:45, 5:10, 7:35, 10:00.

**South Station Theater**—"Patrolling the Ether," "Hot Money," "Songs of the Range," "Colorful Colorado," "Important Business," "Battle Stations." Flicker Flashbacks.

**Telepix**—"Air Detectives," "Kentucky Thoroughbred," "New Mexico," "Spars of the Coast Guard." Two color cartoons. Digest of World News. Benchley. Cont. 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

**Uptown** — "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:00, 4:25, 8:00.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10:25, 2:00, 5:30, 9:15. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 9:00, 12:34, 4:10, 7:50.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "3 Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. Continuous 1:45-11.

**Allston**: "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. "Pack Up Your Troubles," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol**: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone.

**Regent**: "Standing Room Only," P. Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Timber Queen," R. Arlen.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Passage to Marseille," H. Bogart, M. Morgan. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian**: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Anne Sheridan, D. Morgan. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 6.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village**: "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton, Binnie Barnes.

**Coolidge Corner**: "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Up In Mabel's Room," M. Reynolds, D. O'Keefe. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. Continuous 2-11.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Candlelight in Algeria," J. Mason, C. Lehman. 1:45, 8.

**Harvard**: "Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy, Robert Young. "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

**University**: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 3:20, 6:40, 10:00.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:15, 8:57. "Ghost Train," 2:00, 7:43.

**Park**: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy. "Goodnight Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry.

**HYDE PARK — Fairmount**: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Attack," Actual Battle of New Britain. 1:30, 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Candlelight in Algeria. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington**: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn. 2:30, 8:15. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:10, 9:50.

**MALDEN—Granada**: "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:39, 4:47, 7:56. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:07, 6:16, 9:29.

**Mystic**: "The Monster Maker," J. Carroll Naish, Ralph Morgan. 2:12, 7:00, 9:45. "Shake Hands With Murder," Iris Adrian, Frank Jenks. 3:52, 8:32.

**Strand**: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton, B. Barnes. 1:04, 8:11. "Men On Her Mind," M. B. Hughes, E. Norris. 1:52, 6:50, 9:59.

**Maplewood**: "Somewhere in France," Constance Cummings, Robert Morley. 1:52, 7:52. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:22, 9:22.

**Orpheum**: "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 2:10, 7:55. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 9:00.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental**: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:45, 7:45.

**MEDFORD—Medford**: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, "Mooon Over Las Vegas," Ann Gwynne.

**Fellsway**: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "The Navy Way." 1:30, 7:30.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Attack." 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial**: "Pin-Up Girl," Joe E. Brown, Betty Grable. "Action in Arabia," Virginia Bruce, George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount**: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway.

**QUINCY—Quincy**: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. "Pilot Number Five," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

**Strand**: "Chip Off the Old Block" Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald.

**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "See Here, Private Hargrove," R. Walker, D. Reed. "Kitty O'Day."

**Strand**: "Passage to Marseille," H. Bogart, M. Morgan. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," H. Peary, Billie Burke.

**Capitol and Ball Square**: "Shine on, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo**: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield**: "Going My Way" Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 2:40, 8:25.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

**WATERTOWN — Watertown Square**: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee.

**Coolidge**: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. Short Subjects and News.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community**: "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Francis Lederer, Akim Tamiroff. "Ballor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Bob Haymes.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale.

**WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater**: "I Married A Witch," Frederick March, Veronica Lake. "High School Girl," Cecelia Parker, Carlyle Moore, Jr. From Dusk to Midnight.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester**: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, M. Main. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas, Madie Christians.

SOMEDAY SOON--

we shall again have the opportunity to enjoy peacetime living—to fulfill our dreams and plans. Against that time, are you saving all you possibly can to realize the benefits and advancements that are on the way? Some day—soon—start your savings account at this bank.

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## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 232 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

Hartford—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WTHT, 1230kc.

Hartford—Sunday, Aug. 6, 9:15 a. m., WDRC, 1360kc.

New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

**Maine**

Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Bangor—Sundays, August 13 and 20, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.

Portland—oundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.

Boston—Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m); 15.35mc (19m).

Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.

New Bedford—First and third Mondays, 7:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Springfield—Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

Worcester—Second Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

**New Hampshire**

Keene—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.

Laconia—Fridays, 9:45 a. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Manchester—Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

**Rhode Island**

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

**Vermont**

Rutland—Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 8 and 9, 9 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

**Shortwave**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.73 mc (25m), 16.35mc, (19m).

**Republic of Panama**

Colon—Sundays, 1:30 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).

Panama City—First Sundays, 3:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

## Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English, XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs, YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—Billy Mayer, composer-pianist GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.95 meg., 25.1 m.

Guatemala—8:30 p. m.—Popular Intermezzo. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Perspective." Col. Walter Elliot. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.3 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"The Will Hay Program. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

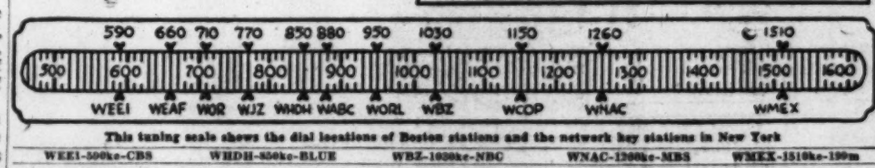
London—11:15 p. m.—London Letter. Macdonald Hastings. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.**

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)


Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents


This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk | Morton Downey, songs | "Woman of America"; sk | Telegraphic report: | Sports program |
| 3:15 Music: Parade | Hollywood Star Time | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Cleveland Indians-Chi- | News service |
| 3:30 News; Hollywood | Dramatic sketch | Pepper Young's Family | cago White Sox base- | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 Something for Girls | Drama; Musical Variety | "Right to Happiness" | ball game | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 Broadway Matinee: | Popular Music; Songs | Backstage Wife; sketch | Cleveland Indians-Chi- | News; Fats Waller's Or. |
| 4:15 guest stars; Song | Newscast | Stella Dallas; sketch | cago White Sox | Mitchell Ayres' Orch. |
| 4:30 Vet's Information | State Dept. of Education | 'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch | Music in Variety | Count Basie's Orch. |
| 4:45 Help Wanted; news | Musical Poll of Hits | 'Young Widder Brown' | Music in Variety | Bob Chester's Orch. |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Fol- | "Terry and the Pirates" | "When a Girl Marries" | Musical Roundup | News; Victory Garden |
| 5:15 lies; E. Howe | "Easy Rhythm" | "We Love and Learn" | Chick Carter; sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:30 "Victory Notes" | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | 'Just Plain Bill'; sketch | Adventures of Tom Mix | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music | Loyalty Week; speaker | 'Front Page Farrell'; sk | "Superman"; sketch | News service |
| 6:00 'Page One'; News | Dinner concert | News; Steve Burke | News service | Sports; Dinner dance |
| 6:15 CBS World News | Newscast | Kay Lorraine | "Digest"; Snapshots | Dinner dance music |
| 6:30 Sports; Band | "Jerry and Sky" | "Serenader"; songs | The World's Front Page | March to Victory |
| 6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch | Baseball scores; Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Music Rendezvous; Talk | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 'I Love a Mystery' | Salon Music | Johnny Mercer's Orch. | Marshall McNeil, news | Loyalty Week; speaker |
| 7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade | Salon Music | News of the World | "Terry's Tunes" | News service; Talk |
| 7:30 "Mr. Keen"; dr. | Mystery Drama | 'Charlie Chan'; mystery | "Confidentially Yours" | Al West & His Drifters |
| 7:45 "Mr. Keen"; dr. | Chester Bowles, talk | drama; with Ed Bagle | Adrian Rollini's Trio | Excursions in Science |
| 8:00 Suspense; D Crisp | Paul Nielson, news | 'Those We Love'; drama | Frank Singiser, news | News service |
| 8:15 "Banquo's Chair" | 'Lum 'n' Abner" | 'Those We Love'; drama | 'Return of Nick Carter' | Billy Dooley's Orch. |
| 8:30 Death Valley Days | America's Town Meeting | First Service Command | U. of Chicago dramas: | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 Death Valley; News | 'Can the Japanese Be | Performance; Variety | 'The McGuffey Readers' | Irish Melodies |
| 9:00 Major Bowes Ama- | Assimilated Into the | Music Hall: Sonny Tufts | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Tchai- |
| 9:15 teur program | American Way of Life' | guest; Romay | 'Screen Test' | kovsky's Serenade in |
| 9:30 "Corliss Archer" | Harry James' Orch. | Edw. E. Horton Show; | "Starlight Serenade"; | G major |
| 9:45 "Corliss Archer" | Dance orch.; Drama | guest, Billie Burke | Alfredo Antonini, cond | Classical Album |
| 10:00 "The First Line" | Raymond Gram Swing | Harry Savoy; Benay Ve- | Henry Fladstone, news | News service |
| 10:15 U. S. Navy pgm. | Silver Nocturne | nuta; P Van Steeden | Well-Known People; tlk | Sam Donahue's Orch. |
| 10:30 Larry Douglas; | Joe E. Brown; Stop or | March of Time; Ralph | Parade; Music Roundup | Benny Goodman's Orch |
| 10:45 Ella Logan; orch | Go; quiz show | Bard; Vice-Ad Waesche | Music Roundup; W'ther | Woody Herman's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Rideout | Newscast | News; E. N. Eddy, news | News service | Harry James' Orch. |
| 11:15 Unrationed Jam | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | Weather; Bumn Hadley | Radio Newsreel | Sammy Kaye's Orch. |
| 11:30 "Viva America" | Fishermen's program | New World Choristers; | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 Mercedes, guest | Musical pgm; News | Soloists; orchestra | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Day's End: News |

### Friday's Programs

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-100m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | Musical Alarm Clock | News; "Dress Parade" | Organ; Weather; Organ | |
| 7:15 News; "Azaleas" | Newscast | Music; Weather | Nelson Churchill, news | |
| 7:30 Music; News | Musical Alarm Clock | Nelson Bragg, news | "Happy Hank" | N. E. Fellowship; re- |
| 7:45 News; Rideout | Music; News; Weather | Reveille Roundup | Musical Clock | ligious |
| 8:00 News of the World | Martin Agronski, Ints. | World News Roundup | News service | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:15 Shopping talk | Melody Time | "The Wax Museum" | George & Dixie; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Carl Moore: variety | Melody Time | News commentator | Louise Morgan Time | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 Music; News | Newscast | John Seagle, hymns | Louise Morgan; Weather | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Priscilla Fortescue | Breakfast Club | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; "Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 Across Caribbean | Breakfast Club | "Mary Foster"; sketch | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 Across Caribbean | Breakfast Club | Wartime Food News | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time; music |
| 9:45 WEEI Food Fair | Breakfast Club | Cpet Gayford; songs | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time; News |
| 10:00 'Valiant Lady'; sk. | Church in the Wildwood | "Lora Lawton"; sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | "Linda Crockett"; sk. |
| 10:15 "Light of World" | Music; Listen, Mallady | Robert Bt. Phan, news | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Studio speaker |
| 10:30 "Changing World" | Fishermen's program | Musical program | "Yankee Tune Factory" | "Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 Bachelor's Children | Dramatic sketch | Marching Along; Parade | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Mason" |
| 11:00 "Honeymoon Hill" | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Road of Life"; sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 Second Husband | Breakfast Music; Inter. | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | New England Cupboard | Mystery Melody with |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons" | News commentator | Star Playhouse; dr. | Yankee House Party | John Kiley, organ |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Singing Stars | "David Harum"; sketch | Imogene Wolcott; Organ | News service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith Speaks | 'Glamour Manor,' star- | News; Marvin Behrens | Boake Carter, news | Dude Ranch; music |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | ring Cliff Arquette | 'You're Telling Us' | News service | "Polka Time"; News |
| 12:15 "Big Sister"; sk. | Farm and Home Makers | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian drama; music |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Victory Gardens | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian drama; music |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Baukhage Talking, news | The Wax Museum | Lester Smith, news | Italian melodies |
| 1:15 "Ma Perkins" | "Off the Record" | The Wax Museum | Jack Berch & His Boys | "Kick Conga" |
| 1:30 B. Flynn, news | "Off the Record" | Studio program | "Luncheon With Lopez" | Curtain Time with |
| 1:45 "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's program | Carl Caruso, news | American Woman's Jury | Jean Harper; News |
| 2:00 Portia Faces Life | Walter Kiernan, news | 'Guiding Light'; drama | Cedric Foster, news | Dance Lineup |
| 2:15 Serial drama | Mystery Chef: food facts | "Today's Children"; sk. | Yankee Kitchen | Sports program |
| 2:30 Serial drama | Laraine O'Day | "Woman in White" | Yankee Kitchen | Dance Lineup; Sports |
| 2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk. | Newscast | Betty Crocker, talk | "Jane Cowl Series"; talk | Music; News; Sports |
| 3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk. | Morton Downey, songs | "A Woman of America" | Boston Red Sox-Wash- | Sports program |
| 3:15 Songs; Parade | Hollywood Star Time | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | ington Senators | News service |
| 3:30 News; Snapshots | Dramatic sketch | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Musical Roundup | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 Coast Guard Pgm | Drama; Musical Variety | "Right to Happiness" | Boston Red Sox-Wash- | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 Broadway Matinee: | Popular music; Songs | "Backstage Wife" | ington Senators base- | News; F. Masters' Orch. |
| 4:15 guest stars; Songs | Newscast | "Stella Dallas"; sketch | ball game | Johnny Long's Orch. |
| 4:30 Victory Gardens | Westbrook Van Voorhis | 'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch | Boston Red Sox-Wash- | Ray Noble's Orch. |
| 4:45 Help Wanted; News | Musical Poll of Hits | 'Young Widder Brown' | ington Senators | J. Manning, troubadour |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Follies | Terry and the Pirates | "When a Girl Marries" | Red Sox-Senators | News; Victory Garden |
| 5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc | Easy Rhythms | "We Love and Learn" | "Chick Carter"; sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:30 Notes for Victory | Jack Armstrong; sketch | 'Just Plain Bill' | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "Journey to Ireland" |
| 5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music | Music; Industrial talk | 'Front Page Farrell'; sk | "Superman"; sketch | News service |
| 6:00 News comments | Dinner concert | News; Steve Burke | News service | Sports; Dance music |
| 6:15 Lynn Murray's Or. | Newscast | K. Ivers; Swingcopaters | Digest; Snapshots | Dance music |
| 6:30 Sports; Band | "Jerry and Sky" | Ted Steele; Novatones | The World's Front Page | March to Victory |
| 6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch | Baseball scores; Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "I Love a Mystery" | "Blondie"; comedy sk. | Johnny Mercer's Orch. | Marshall McNeil, news | Loyalty Week; speaker |
| 7:15 We Who Dream; dr | "Blondie"; comedy sk. | News of the World | Parade; Terry's Tunes | News service |
| 7:30 Friday on Sunday; | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Yankee Yarns" | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Musical Comedy Songs |
| 7:45 soloist; orchestra | Western drama | Frontline Headlines | "Quiz of Two Cities" | Joseph Tall; Variety

# American Spearhead Captures Rennes

Continued from Page 1

Rennes and the outskirts of Dinan in Brittany after drives of 45 and 35 miles respectively from Avranches. These distances had been covered in approximately two days since the American onslaught turned the corner of the Bay of St. Michel into Brittany.

St. Malo, a highly important port across the bay from Avranches apparently was being bypassed.

Dinan is 13 miles south of St. Malo and 100 miles east of the great port of Brest at Brittany's tip.

Rennes, central communications point of Brittany, is but 80 miles north of Brittany's second port, St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire River, and near the center of the peninsula.

Supported by aerial and artillery bombardments, Canadian troops struck in the Tilly le Campagne area below Caen.

This offensive intensified the danger to German troops holding stubbornly to the granite hills and forest lands which they have turned into a huge antitank area as the keystone of their defenses.

In the Roncey-Gavray area, inside a small area between Avranches and Vire where at least two German armored divisions were faced with threat of entrapment, the roads were so cluttered with broken German transport that American bulldozers were put into action to clear the highways.

Another British spearhead was driven into the center of the 60-mile pocket below Caen, its tip reaching within 2,000 yards of Aunay below Villers-Bocage.

The British were at the edge of Villers-Bocage iself, one of the chief German strongholds, and were believed to have turned it into a no-man's-land. Attacking by moonlight, the British took five towns before dawn in the Villers-Bocage vicinity.

## Blackout to Stay, British Are Told

*By the Associated Press*

London, Aug. 3

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, today announced that British double summer time would be extended from Aug. 13 to Sept. 17.

At the same time he doused recently aroused hopes that the blackout might be ended by telling the House of Commons that such a change would "not be desirable at the present time."

## Eastern Front:

### Battle on Frontier Of East Prussia

Fighting raged within three miles of the East Prussian border as Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army surged forward in a determined drive from captured Dydvizhe, which promised momentarily to carry the war to German soil.

Russian armor charged upon German defenses before the East Prussian border cities of Schirwindt, Eydtkuhnen, and Wehrkirchen.

Russia cannon shelled German soil. General Cherniakhovsky's forces came to within 28 miles of Tilsit and 44 of Insterburg, important East Prussian rail cities. Königsberg, East Prussian Capital and 18th largest German city of 368,433, was 93 miles away. Five railroads meet at Insterburg, site of iron, machine-tool, and tile factories.

Front dispatches declared fighting raged near Virbalis and Wizainy, both three miles from the frontier.

While the campaign for East Prussia was intensified, the battle for Warsaw entered its fourth day of slow, bitter slugging on a 20-mile front involving the eastern suburbs of the Polish capital.

The Germans clung to a line of fixed fortifications ringing the burning city and the industrial suburb of Praga, on the east bank of the Vistula, against massed bombardment from the ground and sky.

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky undoubtably was attempting to exploit his grip on the east bank of the Vistula for more than 100 miles below Warsaw by seeking a firm bridgehead from which to outflank Warsaw. The Germans said two bridgeheads had been established in the Deblin area, 60 miles to the southeast and a third in the area 120 miles below the Capital.

Behind the Russian lines and behind the 10-mile-wide corridor thrust to the Baltic Sea west of Riga, four Russian army groups attacked the trapped thousands of Germans in Latvia and Estonia. Prime Minister Churchill of Britain said from 20 to 30 divisions were cut off, a total of perhaps 200,000 to 300,000 men.

The Russians were 25 miles west of Riga and less than 20 miles to the southwest and closing in on all sides. A 28-mile advance from Pskow carried the Red Army to the outskirts of Aluksne (Marienburg). The Germans said 19 fresh Russian divisions were attacking in the 30-mile corridor between Lake Peipus and the Gulf of Finland west of Narva, in a region less than 95 miles from the Estonian Capital of Tallinn.

Just north of the Carpathians, the Russian capture of Rzeszow and advances beyond placed the Red Army within 70 miles of Krakow, fifth city of Old Poland. A German report that the Russians had crossed the Vistula in that area to Staszow would place the Russians within 62 miles of Krakow.

Marshal Ivan Konev sent columns probing at five Carpathian passes leading into Czechoslovakia, last reported 13 miles away. His advance guards in the extreme south of the active front were 120 miles from German Silesia.

## Air Over Europe:

### U. S. Heavies Hit Friedrichshafen

German reports said that American heavy bombers from Italy had attacked the aircraft center of Friedrichschafen near Switzerland and that another strong force from England was striking through the skies above Bavaria.

The heavies struck numerous objectives in France Aug. 2 from west and south. Foul weather grounded the British bomb armada for the second night.

## Robot Bombs:

### 12-Hour Attack Harasses Britain

Flyning bombs droned over Southern England and London in continuation of an unbroken 12-hour assault—the longest attack yet without a lull.

Antiaircraft gunners in Southern England maintained almost continuous barrage. Some robots were reported destroyed over the English Channel.

Seven hospitals were hit, 10 patients being killed at one, and explosions covered a wide area.

The assaults continued on into the daylight hours and one area reported the heaviest attacks ever experienced in that sector.

Antiaircraft guns along the South Coast were in action most of the night. At one point gunners destroyed two flying bombs simultaneously, one exploding aloft and the other diving into the water.

## Guam:

### Americans Capture Another Airfield

American forces have blasted the Japanese from another airfield and three more villages on Guam, and have captured nearly two thirds of the former United States possession.

As American soldiers and Marines carved out gains of more than a mile all across the island, the enemy force of perhaps 10,000 men was falling back into the jungle-covered plateaus of Guam's northern area.

There still was no confirmation of Tokyo Radio reports that Americans had invaded Rota Island Between Guam and Tinian.

Rota is the last large island in the Southern Marianas not yet dominated by the Americans.

It was disclosed that the Americans have killed about 33,000 Japanese in the Southern Marianas, at a cost of 5,139 American slain or missing. Not a single Japanese ship or plane has appeared in the area since the early days of the Saipan invasion.

## India:

### Japanese Flee On Tiddim Road

British Imperials pursuing Japanese troops fleeing Northeast India have lost major contact with an enemy force retreating from hill positions eight miles northwest of Tamu, near the Burma border, it was announced.

Machine guns were attempting to cover the withdrawal of main Japanese forces south of Churachanpur, on the Tiddim Road, 40 miles from Imphal.

An Allied force that struck far in the rear down this main avenue of escape for the Japanese menaced the withdrawal.

## Italy:

The Fifth Army has broken German efforts to send counter-attacking forces across the Arno River on both sides of besieged Pisa near Italy's West Coast, Allied headquarters announced.

The enemy appeared attempting to take the initiative also near the inland wing of the American forces by sending 200 troops to the south bank of the Arno River northeast of Pontedera, but mortar fire dispersed this force.

Eighth Army units were making fresh dents in the Nazi defense ring around Florence.

Attacking north from San Michele and La Romola, Eighth Army units captured the commanding heights of La Poggiona, 5½ miles southwest of the historic art city. New Zealand troops previously had been reported within five miles of the city's outskirts in that area.

## Count Jordana Served Franco In Foreign Affairs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana y Sousa, Spain's Minister of Foreign Affairs who passed on at San Sebastian, Spain, today, was one of the more prominent members of the conservative wing of the Insurgent Fascist Government which overthrew the Spanish Republic in the Spanish Civil War.

Count Jordana was Franco's Foreign Minister during the Civil War, and negotiated with Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany the agreement which brought armed forces of the two Axis powers to the aid of Franco.

He was supplanted in the foreign ministry by Franco's son-in-law, Ramon Serrano Suñer, who was one of the more extreme Fascists—or Falangistas as they were called in Spain—during the period of Axis ascendancy. By September, 1942, however, the conservative wing of the Franco Government turned against the outright Falangistas and Count Jordana was returned to his old post.

For a period, when Axis power hung in the balance, Count Jordana made a widely reported speech calling for a negotiated peace, saying that the war could end only in a stalemate. Later, as the Axis power clearly waned, he more openly began to favor the British and American side. He remained always a bitter anti-Communist, however, declaring in his compromise peace speech that "we will continue fighting (Communism), and will fight it as long as necessary with all our forces."

Count Jordana, reputedly a monarchist, represented that element of antidemocratic reaction in Spain which sponsored and worked in harness with the Fascist rebellion, and which now, seeing the fall of Fascism, seeks to extricate itself from the wreckage.

# *Allies Gain on Two Fronts*

By a Staff Artist

**Strategy on Eastern Battle Line**

**Arrows indicate main points of Russian advance, which already has driven a corridor through to the Baltic Sea near Riga and has come within three miles of East Prussia (shaded).**

By a Staff Artist

**Allies Advance in France**

**Arrows show Allied push southward into Brittany and the move in the center of the line in North France to entrap two German armored divisions. Another arrow shows point of new attack developing south of Caen.**

# India Formulating Program For Economic Development

By C. K. Cumming

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BOMBAY, Aug. 3—India's preparations for postwar progress are already taking definite form.

The recently formed Department of Planning and Development is one evidence of this activity, and it is generally agreed that Sir Ardeshir Dalal, member designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who will take charge of the Department is the best man in India for that task.

With his early official training and long industrial experience as director of Tatas, a big industrial concern, he is eminently fitted to bring together converging currents of official and nonofficial planning into one comprehensive scheme.

He was one of the signatories of the Bombay plan which, as a statement of objectives, has given such immense stimulus to constructive economic thinking in this country.

**Outlines Proposals**

Asked to describe what he hoped to accomplish in his new post, Sir Ardeshir said, "I hope to help in raising the general standard of living of the people of my country, which is a desire dear to the heart of every Indian. It is true that planning can be fully developed only under the national government representing all important political parties, but meanwhile it is impossible to sit still and wait on political events because the world is moving fast and time is marching on and almost every country is going ahead with plans for postwar reconstruction and economic development.

"A great deal of preliminary and preparatory work has got to be done," he declared, "before any plan can be brought into operation. One of our greatest difficulties is lack of personnel. We have only one trained man or woman in the country where we want 10. We must undertake the training of personnel, establish educational institutions for the purpose and send our talented young men abroad. "It is also necessary," Sir Archibald pointed out, to "undertake preliminary surveys in various fields. Our statistics, such as they are, are inadequate and unsatisfactory. Work in that line is urgently required.

**To Survey Resources**

"Our metallurgical resources have to be carefully surveyed before they can be exploited. Similarly, hydraulic resources of the country must be surveyed for power purposes. These are only illustrations of some of the preliminary work to be undertaken before we can prepare a detailed plan.

"Some of the general planning work has already been done by the Government of India, as for instance, in education, transport, and other directions, but a great deal of detailed work remains to be done over a long period before a complete picture can be obtained."

Sir Ardeshir disclosed that provincial governments have also begun planning and in the case of one government, at least, namely Bombay, their plan is in an advanced stage.

## Chiang Congratulates Stilwell on Promotion

CHUNGKING, Aug. 3 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent congratulations Aug. 2 to Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell on his nomination for the rank of full general, expressing the hope that he will make "a still greater contribution in our war against the common enemy."

# Conflict Over War Strategy Led to Fall of Tojo Cabinet

Continued from Page 1

still is running the show. Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, "the Tiger" of Korea, was known as a cruel ruler there, despite Japanese propaganda regarding a softening of Japanese repression. He is just as representative of this clique as was General Tojo.

General Koiso is one of the few Army men who have stood for expansion southward, as well as in China; for this reason, the Netherlands Indies Government declared him unacceptable as a Japanese delegate to the trade negotiations with the Indies just before the war.

2. In its foreign policy, Japan will continue to play both ends against the middle. One of General Koiso's first acts was to assure the Germans that he would "further consolidate relations with Japan's allies abroad." This apparently was aimed at covering up or lessening the friction between the two Axis powers, signs of which have been multiplying recently. At the same time, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu tried to reassure Russia by saying that "friendly relations with neutral countries . . . will be emphasized."

**East Asia Policy Fails**

3. The ineffectiveness of General Tojo's political policy in occupied Asia was indicated by Premier Koiso's failure to appoint a new Greater East Asia Minister. Instead, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu holds this job too, in a setup which may foreshadow the abanodnment of the Greater East Asia Ministry. The fall of Pibul Songgram's collaborationist government in Thailand immediately after General Tojo's retiral is a further sign that Japan's Greater East Asia strategy has failed.

4. There is no sign that the Koiso Cabinet is aimed at paving the way for a negotiated peace. The retention of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, who has been known as a moderate, may be window dressing for the benefit of Russia and others—in any case, he has strung along with the Kwangtung Army gang throughout the war.

Domei news agency said on July 28 that the Army and Navy Ministers had asked Premier Koiso to consider permitting "free expression of public opinion with the object of enhancing home-front morale," but this appeared only in English - language transmissions and not in domestic ones, according to the transcripts made available by OWI. This may be part of the propaganda designed to make the Allies think that Japan is moving away from dictatorship. But in all probability, Japan will undergo many defeats and change cabinets several times before the inevitable peace offer comes.

**Unification Plan**

5. The Koiso government apparently intends to get rid of the cumbersome extra - governmental poltical setup in Japan. In his first press conference Premier Koiso said that "the matter of unifying the Imperial Rules Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Poiltical Society naturally must be considered . . . from the standpoint of a reorganization of the national structure."

6. A closer liaison between the Kwangtung army group and big business is foreshadowed by the appointment of Ginjiro Fujiwara to succeed General Tojo as Munitions Minister, a post corresponding roughly to the chairmanship of the War Production Board in the United States. Fujiwara is President of the important Oji Paper Company, has extensive holdings in electric power, and is associated with the Mitsui combine. He also has been closely tied up with the Kwangtung clique, however, having been adviser to the Tojo Cabinet in 1942 and State Minister in the Tojo Cabinet subsequently.

The net effect of the Cabinet changes probably will be to intensify the effort to increase war production. Premier Koiso's new Welfare Minister, Hisatada Hirose, said immediately after his appointment, "The prime problem is that of the mobilization for labor services, in order to attain increased production and break through the tight situation of the war in which we stand."

Mr. Hirose's first move was to tighten the labor draft for students, both boys and girls. Night work in war plants now has been prescribed for children of middle school age.

Domei news agency reports to the home audience that a serious bottleneck has developed in the production and transportation of Manchurian coal. The B-29 raid on Manchurian war plants caused further concern to the Japanese Government, which now is warning the people to expect further raids on their home islands.

**No Sign of Quitting**

These developments, however, are no indication that the Japanese will give up the fight before their ground forces are defeated in Japan and the China mainland. The Army psychology was strikingly portrayed in an article by Lieut. Col. Reikichi Tada in Gendai for February, 1944.

Colonel Tada admitted that "the industrial system of Japan is not suited to mass production." But he maintained that superior Japanese intelligence would produce superior weapons which would overcome the enemy. Japan, he said, was "favored by numerous hydroelectric plants, and excelled in light industries depending on electric power. The development of skilled [natural] scientific weapons can therefore be reasonably expected."

The possibility of bitter-end Army resistance on the Chinese mainland and in the mountains of Japan, even if the Japanese Navy and Army are defeated, was seen in the remark that "our weapons of guerrilla warfare are all the product of our intellectual capacity for our adaptable talent." Colonel Tada concluded, "This is not the time for idle argument among our [natural] scientific experts. Still less is it a time to be at loggerheads with each other."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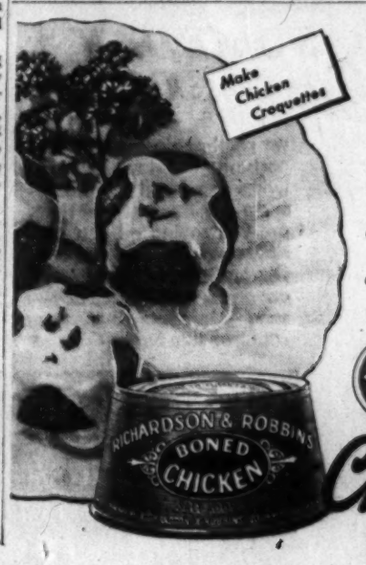

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# Full Use of Men and Matériel Cue to Rapid Soviet Advance

*Continued from Page 1*

then wait for the engineers to come up and erect a pontoon span.

The Russians, instead, simply swarm across with the aid of floating battle wreckage and whatever else can be found, on the widest possible front.

This method gives the Nazis less time to prepare. Moreover, it puts them in a dilemma.

There are two major ways of holding a river line. One is to distribute troops more or less uniformly along the bank, the other is to concentrate within striking distance of possible bridge sites.

If the Germans do the former, the Russians need only direct more troops toward any convenient point, break through the thin enemy line and roll it up right and left along the bank.

If the Germans choose the latter, the Russians pile up strong forces at nonbridge points, then turn and attack the German concentration at the bridge site. Thus, the Germans either give up the immediate environs of the river or risk entrapment.

Another tactic developed by the Russians is separation of the assault and consolidation functions.

**New Digging-In Tactics**

One of the tasks which slows down most advancing armies is the necessity for consolidating advances. Troops move ahead, then stop to dig in.

According to Soviet military journals, however, digging in operations are done in the Red Army today by special units attached to each battalion. The battalion itself simply keeps plunging ahead, knowing that if the enemy should counterattack, defensive positions will have been prepared meanwhile by somenne else.

In a sense, this is a variant on the German system of advance of 1939-1941, when little or nothing was done in the way of preparing emergency defenses for rapidly-moving units. These units were told to disregard consolidation and keep pushing ahead. The Germans later added special consolidation groups, however, to cope with increasingly frequent Soviet counterattacks.

But these were not as effective in Germans hands as in Russian, for the German assault unit contained too small a proportion of infantry.

Even with fully prepared positions, Nazi storm troops were unable to defend themselves with maximum effectiveness.

**Nazis Frustrated**

During the lull just before the current Red Army drive which began in June, German artillery ranged the Nazis' own positions in order to be able to bring them under fire with the greatest speed in the event of their capture by the Russians.

This plan was frustrated by the ability of Russian assault groups to storm right ahead. The Russians are able to move so fast, thanks to the separation of assault and consolidation, that they generally seize the German gun emplacements before the Nazis have time to lay down the sustained barrage they planned.

The Soviet advance is like a flood tide which spills through low points of the ground, then rises and engulfs remaining high points. The basic Red Army combat unit appears to be the battalion, equipped so as to be almost a small division and able to fight independently.

While battalions move in the direction of a major objective—more often than not, an enemy communication line—the precise line of advance is left to be determined by what weak points the battalions uncover. Other units are then funneled through the hole.

**Flexibility of Command**

Flood tactics require great flexibility of command as well as supply. The former has been achieved after considerably battle experience. It means the elimination of inflexible commanders, and simplification of regulations.

Since the spring of 1942, officers below regimental commander have not been permitted to issue written orders, and the orders of those above are limited in length by a requirement that they be written in longhand. This eliminates office gear as well as red tape.

Orders are thereby kept simple and may be issued with great speed. Even for such complex operations as assault of a large city, no written plan is issued. Officers are briefed verbally. Among the useful byproducts of that is the absence of documents to be captured by enemy reconnaissance.

Another regulation, also adopted in 1942, and reflecting great flexibility, is permission to field commanders to shift headquarters at will. Previously, they had to secure prior approval from higher authority. Now they act first and notify subordinates and higher authority later.

Among the most interesting features of Red Army field operations is the arrangement for ground-air liaison. Every battalion appears to have a liaison man, whether or not that unit has air squadrons co-operating with it at any given moment.

He is there to communicate directly by radio with co-operating planes assigned by higher command. During an advance, he keeps up a running fire of radio comment on accuracy and general instructions to the planes. This enables Soviet troops to operate more accurately under their air umbrella.

Another Soviet advantage resulting from superiority of material is employment of double artillery teams. The one team lays down preparatory barrages. The other, which includes standard field types as well as special guns such as a 42-mm recoilless gun that is light in weight and stands less than two feet off the ground, goes immediately behind the most advanced infantry echelons. Its function is to smash by point-blank fire any enemy guns or positions surviving the preliminary bombardment. These guns fire even as Red infantrymen move forward.

During the Soviet drive last fall and winter, German defense was based on endless thousands of "hedgehog" strongpoints capable of independent resistance in every direction. So many of these were encircled that the Germans changed their system this spring.

Now there are comparatively few "hedgehogs"—usually only towns of large size, with a system of trenches between.

The Nazis hoped thereby to provide better mutual support for threatened positions. Special Red Army training last winter and numerical superiority, however, have made this system even more vulnerable than its predecessor and led to the six big entrapments carried out by the Russians since June 23.

**Solve Supply Problem**

The most frequent question about the Soviet offensive is how the Russians move supplies so rapidly.

The answer is that the Russians probably require less than half the supplies per man than the British or Americans. To this must be added total mobilization of civilian help.

The Red soldier gets along longer and with less food.

Moreover, the Soviet practice of employing artillery right in the front line, or within a mile of it, increases the accuracy so much that it reduces enormously the consumption of ammunition.

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# Ack-Ack Must Give Way

Wide World

**When Allied Fighters Chase Jerries' Robots**

**Another spotter has identified fighters in pursuit of a flying bomb and the guns must stay quiet. When Tempest, Spitfire, and other fighter planes get after the "doodlebugs"—the show's as good as over.**

## U. S. Air Ferry Aided Russia in Vital Hour

*By the Associated Press*

Great Falls, Mont., June 23 —(Released by Army Aug. 2)

Army airmen have disclosed the story of how America's ferry pilots have been helping on the Russian Front.

When Hitler's army was at the gates of Stalingrad, and the Luftwaffe was hammering at Murmansk convoys, the American Ferrying Command stepped up and opened Russia's back door.

Up to now, information on the activities of the 7th Ferrying Group of the Air Transport Command has been guarded closely.

Fighters and bombers in ever-increasing numbers have gone the north route to Alaska, whence Russian pilots flew them to battle.

With the increasing shipments, residents of this city on the Missouri River became accustomed to seeing Russian officers walking in the streets. A modification center, to put the planes in shape for immediate Russian use, also is maintained here.

# Germans in Desperate Effort To Make Deadlier Weapons

*Continued from Page 1*

great speed by intermittent application of its propulsive power.

If the Nazis have time, these novel airplanes may be mass produced. There are other more formidable rocket and jet-propelled aircraft brewing in hidden Nazi laboratories and factories.

**View on Robot Bombs**

Experts have given much thought to the extent that Germany sacrificed her already struggling aircraft production to engage in mass construction of the robot bombs. Their conclusions are still military secrets. It is the writer's opinion, however, that no direct sacrifice was made. The steel, special instruments, jet propulsion mechanism and other materials and equipment used in the bomb structure are relatively insignificant compared to the multitudinous precision parts used in aircraft fabrication.

Given the relatively simple specifications, many German factories could tool for one or more sections of the winged bomb with little extra work.

Although the Nazis are facing total defeat, they are still engaged in a desperate effort to produce more and deadlier weapons to stave off collapse. It is not improbable that other more sinister weapons might be loosed.

# Tour of French Fronts Finds Discouragement Among Nazis

*Continued from Page 1*

along virtually the entire front is one of decisive progress on the part of the Allies and of increasing confusion and difficulty for the enemy.

Close behind the lines, I saw German prisoners being brought in by truckloads—in fact, there were not trucks enough to take them back as fast as they were captured in the American sector. There is not much doubt that the ordinary German private soldier has lost all hope of winning the war and when captured is almost invariably glad to be out of it.

Many officers, however, and some of the crack Panzer divisions and SS units still display fanatical loyalty to and faith in Hitler and his ability to avert defeat.

Equally important is the fact that British and American troops are gaining confidence and boldness proportionately as the Germans become discouraged. On the American front especially, this success against the Germans has built up morale greatly.

The German outlook, on the contrary, is increasingly bleak.

What Hitler and his remaining generals can do about it is hard to see. The Caen-Avranches line was the natural place for the German Army in this region to fall back to, but there is every evidence that Allied advances, particularly American—beyond Avranches were too swift to permit organization of strong Nazi defense arrangements along this line. The only alternative for the Germans seems to be to pivot backward on Caen as a hinge, fighting delaying actions on the way and falling back gradually to the River Seine.

Reports from French civilians who recently arrived here from the Paris area, however, paint a picture of German communication difficulties in face of Allied air attacks and the French resistance activity which make it questionable whether the enemy will attempt to hold any line this side of Paris.

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# Robot Bombing Increases; Churchill Gave Warning

**By Peter Lyne**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 3—The Germans have been launching flying bombs against London and southern England thicker and faster than ever before since Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave his "victory soon" war statement to the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

The Prime Minister certainly did not attempt to raise false hopes about the robot situation. In fact, he gave grave warning of more dangerous rocket attack and supplied new figures providing the first official clue to the devastation already caused by the flying bombs.

This fuller lifting of official censorship on the flying-bomb story will be widely welcomed, because correspondents just back from the fighting fronts in France say the allied troops there—American as well as British— are tremendously interested in the effects of robots.

**800,000 Homes Damaged**

The Churchill disclosure that 800,000 homes had been damaged by flying bombs since July 15 is the first official admission of the extent of the blast from exploding robots. A conservative estimate suggests that about one home in every three has been affected.

Only 17,000 homes have been totally destroyed. Six hundred thousand of the damaged houses have been made fit for human habitation again. But in some cases, this merely means that one or two rooms in an otherwise wrecked house are just habitable.

Even the British people themselves in other parts of the country seem so far unable to comprehend the extent of the robot attack, even though 1,000,000 Londoners have been evacuated to safe areas, together with their bomb stories.

But one of the consoling factors about the current German flying bomb is that the casualty rate continues to be low compared with the damage to property. Five thousand three hundred and forty robots launched have killed 4,735 and injured more or less seriously 14,000, with a considerable number of others slightly injured.

To put the new London blitz in perspective, 4,500 tons of robot bombs, though small in comparison to the tonnage being dropped on German cities, nevertheless amount in seven weeks to more than half the total weight of 7,500 tons of high explosives dropped on London in the earlier blitz lasting the eight months from September, 1940, to May, 1941.

An office colleague who fought all through World War I sums up the robot-bomb blitz as follows: "The troops in this war are at least being spared trench warfare. But London, instead, is today fighting something like the long-drawn-out French warfare of 1914-1918."

## Danger Signals

*Recorded by CBS*

LONDON, Aug. 3—A new system of "public danger signals for flying bombs" was announced by British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, London Radio reported today.

The radiocast explained that "after the sirens have sounded and a bomb is approaching, a series of three short blasts will be sounded on claxon horns. When the immediate danger has passed, there will be a continuous blast for six seconds."

Mr. Morrison stated that the period of warning of an approaching bomb "cannot be more than one and a half minutes," according to the radiocast.

## 18 Others Lost in Plane With Admiral Cecil July 31

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Nineteen officers and men were lost in the airplane crash at an unnamed Pacific base July 31 in which Rear Admiral Charles P. Cecil was killed, the Navy announced last night.

In addition to Admiral Cecil, the one-time commander of the cruiser Helena, were nine other naval officers, three Army officers and a six-man Pan American Airways crew. Among the naval officers was Lieut. Walter S. Gifford, Jr., son of the President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. All aboard are listed as killed or missing.

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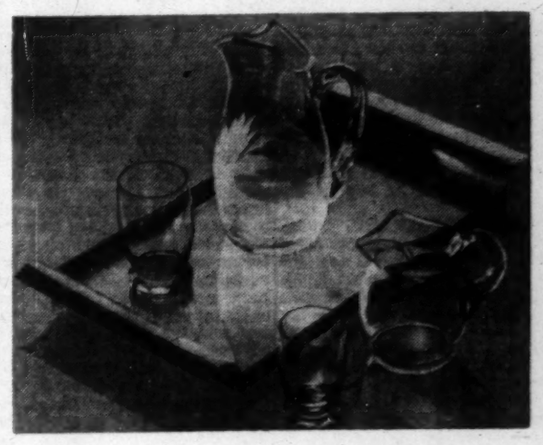
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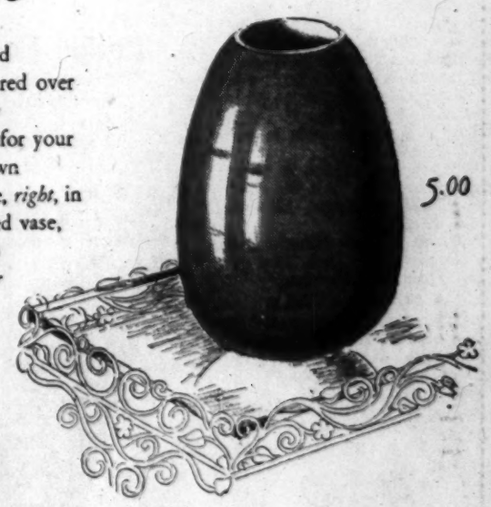
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# For Young People

*Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies*

*A Thursday Page*

## The Singing Cave

By Margaret Leighton

Author of "Twelve Bright Trumpets," etc.

### Chapter Six

Bill and Felipe were sleeping as usual, one night, in their bedrolls next the brush corral they had built for Lucero, when suddenly someone was shaking Bill by the arm.

"Wake up, Beel! Wake up!" It was Felipe, leaning over him, with his head and shoulders blocking out the stars.

"What's the matter?" Bill asked, only half-roused.

"A car has stop' on the road by the pasture gate," Felipe whispered. "Hurry! We mus' see what he does there!"

"Anybody can stop along the road for all of me!" Bill muttered crossly, and burrowed deeper into his blankets.

"But, Beel! I think I know that noise that engine mak', an' I think it is the car of Mattson!" Felipe said. "Anyway, I am going to see!" And Felipe vanished, slipping away into the darkness like a shadow.

#### Mattson Waits Alone

That was different! Wide awake now, Bill crawled out of his bedroll and hurried after his friend. He could see well enough to follow Felipe's dark outline as he moved silently through the thicket, then started across the open stretch of dewy grass toward the gate in the barbed wire fence. Suddenly Felipe turned and laid a hand on Bill's arm.

"There is the car!" he whispered. "It is Mattson, for sure!"

By the faint illumination of the stars Bill could see the silhouette of the auto, and it was unmistakably the storekeeper's. What was more, the owner seemed to be sitting there in the driver's seat. "He jus' sits there!" Felipe said. "He is alone, too. That's kin' of queer thing to do, isn't it, Beel? Jus' to sit there so late in the night?"

"It sure is!" Bill agreed. "I wish we could get closer to him. But everything's so quiet and he's facing in this direction. Do you think he'd see us if we crossed the open only as far as that tree?"

"I think maybe we can crawl real careful." Felipe was down on his belly, moving with infinite caution through the grass.

Bill followed, but felt himself clumsy and slow in comparison to the Indian boy's eel-like progress. At last he reached the black pool of shadow under the live-oak nearest the fence, and there he rejoined Felipe. Lying close together side by side, they were only a few feet away from the car drawn up on the grass at the edge of the road. But Mattson did nothing except stay where he was, shifting once in a while with a creaking of springs but making no other move.

#### Midnight Rendezvous

"Is he going to sit there all night?" Bill whispered at last into Felipe's ear. "This is getting kind of dull, seems to me. And this wet grass is mighty cold!"

Felipe nodded silently—then pressed Bill's arm to call his attention to what Mattson was doing. He had snapped the light on inside his car—they saw him looking at his watch. Then the light was gone.

"I think he wait for someone!" Felipe said, his eyes bright in the darkness.

Whoever Mattson was waiting for was mighty late, however. There was no way by which the boys could tell the time, but it seemed like hours to them as they lay in the oak tree's shadow. Mattson, too, was evidently impatient, for he looked at his watch again and again. Then the sound of another motor, approaching him from the west, made him turn his head to listen.

"Here he comes, whoever he is!" Bill whispered. Mattson climbed heavily from his seat and stood beside his car, waiting.

The other machine was a small, closed truck. A man who was only a dark shadow, unfamiliar to both boys, alighted. "That you, Matt?" he said.

"You're late!" was the answer. "I been here an hour at least!"

"I come as quick as I could. So this is the place!"

"Yes. Right here's the gate," said the storekeeper. The two of them walked close to the pasture fence, and Mattson even laid a hand upon the top rail of the gate, but he did not open it. Instead they stood speaking together in low tones, so low that only a word here and there reached the straining ears of the listeners.

It was plain, though, that Mattson was doing most of the talking. He seemed to be explaining something to the other. He made a lot of gestures in the general direction of the pasture, too. It was infuriating not to be able to hear what he was saying!

Bill listened tensely. A phrase had reached him. "All the way?" the stranger had said, his voice lifted in surprise.

Mattson nodded. "That's right. But don't talk so loud. There's a house close by, remember!"

#### A Mysterious Pledge

"Now what in the world?" Bill asked himself. He held his breath in an effort to hear more, but it was no use. The men had turned away and were now facing in the other direction. They seemed to be concluding their talk. "Well, sounds like a nice set-up to me," the stranger said, moving back toward the highway. "Let me know in time, and I'll be on hand — you can count on me." And then he climbed into his truck, turned it round and was off the way he had come, without further delay.

Mattson drove away in the opposite direction and the two boys were left staring after the fading red tail-lights, entirely bewildered by what they had seen and heard.

When morning came the problem seemed no clearer.

"Bill, I've got a job for you and Felipe, tomorrow," Fred Deane said at breakfast.

"What's the bad news, Dad?" asked Bill.

"I've been thinking about that slough over in the northeast corner," his father said. "Seems to me if we gave it a good ditching we could carry a deal more of that water on beyond, where it's needed. And I reckon the sooner we get at it the better."

"Okay," Bill answered. Ditching was the hardest and most uninteresting work of any on the ranch, he reflected gloomily. But there was no use protesting. He knew as well as his father that every drop of water would have to be conserved this summer.

All through the day while he shoveled at the irrigation ditches, Bill wrestled with equal persistence at the puzzle of Mattson and the stranger. The boys didn't tell Bill's father of the callers during the night. "He's got enough to think about," Bill said, and Felipe nodded soberly. This work that they were doing was witness to that!

#### Battle With the Desert

Remembering all that it implied, Bill bent more doggedly than ever to his digging. The red-winged blackbirds which nested among the tule rushes beside the slough fluttered and piped lightheartedly above their heads as they worked. Their gaiety irritated Bill. If the river got much lower they wouldn't have so much to sing about, he said to himself!

And if it kept on shrinking next season too, what then? Would that mean the end of Deane's Ranch, here in this valley? Bill looked at his father, at his calm, absorbed face and the unhurried swing of his movements. He was always so patient and good-humored in the face of the inevitable ups and downs of a cattleman's life! There had been a lot of them even in Bill's comparatively short span of years. But this that was happening now—this was really serious! The desert was too near for there to be any doubt of the fate of these fertile acres if the life-giving water were withheld. It would take only a season or two to turn it all into as barren and arid a valley as any in the region. That thought was too terrible to contemplate!

And yet how could one fight against such opponents as the mountain, retaining the secret of their trouble somewhere in its mysterious depths, and the sun, moving so pitilessly across the wide, burning blue of the sky?

It was not long after that they found themselves engaged in another kind of tussle with the desert.

#### Repairing the Fence

"You boys finish breakfast and come on out," Fred Deane said one morning, as he rose from the table.

"I've got a load of wire and the stretcher on the truck, ready to start on some fencing that needs repair up beyond Sycamore Canyon. Penny made me promise last night to let her come along, but if she isn't up I guess we can't wait."

"You didn't tell me, Fred, I got no lunch fix' for you—" exclaimed Lola. "I fix it now, quick as I can."

"I reckon I did forget to mention it. Well, I hate to wait—this is an all-day job and I'd like to get started."

"Why don't we go on, then, and let Penny ride out with our lunches when she wakes up? She'd like that a lot better than just going in the truck," Bill suggested. "She can come by that little trail along the old fence line. It's plain enough, down through the sycamores, past the spring. It joins the truck-road about where we'll be working."

Penny had acquired a new outfit now—a red and blue plaid shirt, copper-riveted levis, and high-heeled boots—and Bill knew she enjoyed every opportunity to wear it. She had even found a wide hat of the same flat-crowned California style as his.

Fred Deane's face cleared. "That's a good idea. Will you saddle up for her, Dad? Querida is still in the corral with Capitan."

"Glad to oblige," said Dad Mills, and that was settled.

But noon came and passed, and Penny didn't appear to join the three working at the heavy task of stretching fence-wire.

"You think she could get los' from the trail?" asked Felipe anxiously.

"Not on that trail," Bill said.

"No, no one could have got lost on the way here," Bill's father said, positively. "We'll finish up as fast as we can and then go back and find out what the trouble is. This fence'll have to be tight before we move the cattle over here, and I want to do that tomorrow. They're beginning to eat too close where they are, with the grass drying up like it is. Pull in your belts if you're hungry, boys. It won't hurt you to miss a meal once in your lives!"

But when they drove back to the ranch-house they found that Penny was not there, either. "Why, she left just before noon!" Mrs. Deane exclaimed. "Yes, she took your lunches packed in her saddlebags. Toby ran after her. Fred—what do you suppose—?"

#### Search Party

"She's missed the trail. Or maybe she's fallen off and her horse has got away from her," Bill's father said. "You boys get your horses and ride along the trail. I'll go by the road in the truck. If you don't join me pretty soon, I'll know you've found her, and I'll come back here."

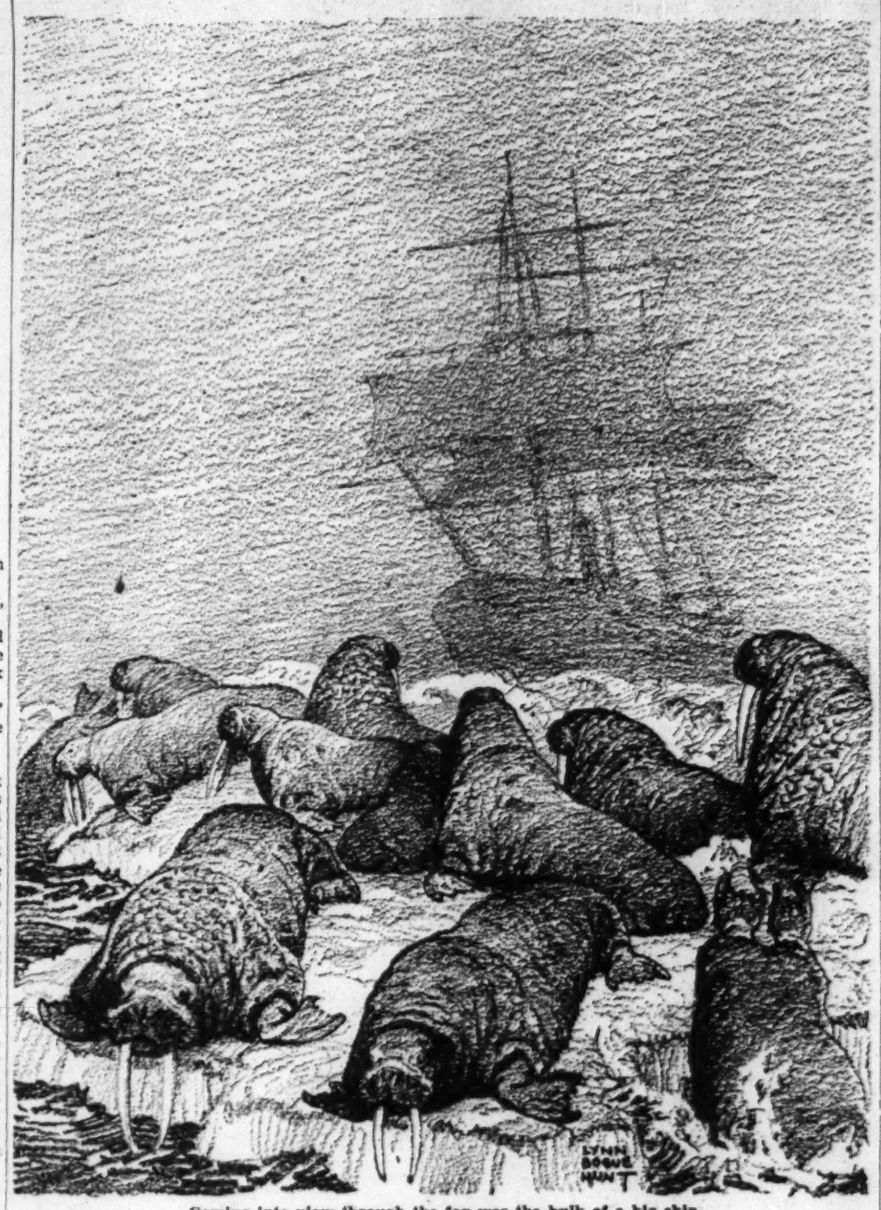
Bill, with Felipe close behind him, started for the barn and the horse corral at a run. Picaro and Lucero were both near-by and easy to rope and catch. The boys didn't wait to saddle, but mounted bareback with their lead-ropes for hackamores. Bill twisted his reata round his waist. "We may need these if Querida's run off," he told Felipe, and the Indian boy followed his example.

They rode at a gallop along the trail that skirted the foothills where a fence line once had run. "Yes, she ride along here, for sure," Felipe said, pointing to a spot of soft earth where the hoof-prints were clear. "That is Querida's track—see?"

(To be continued next Thursday)

### The Story Starts Here

Felipe, Bill Deane's young Indian friend, had brought his beautiful palomino horse, Lucero, to the ranch, because Mattson, the storekeeper, was claiming him. Juan Lugo, Felipe's father, had disappeared after some trouble which his friends believed Mattson had a hand in. Bill thought his summer was spoiled when Penny, a New York girl, daughter of a friend of his father, arrived at their California cattle ranch, and his father told him she was to be his especial charge. But Penny turned out to be "not a bad kid" after all, and Bill was actually finding her good company. The Deanes' great problem that summer was the dwindling supply of water in the stream on which the ranch depended.



Coming into view through the fog was the hulk of a big ship

## Son of the Walrus King

By Harold McCracken

Author of "The Biggest Bear on Earth," "The Last of the Sea Otters," etc.

Illustrated by Lynn Bogue Hunt

### Chapter Seven

Mama swam busily around, bellowing and grunting her orders. All the walrus knew full well what she meant, but none were anxious to leave this retreat in the big ice. Finally, with only part of the big herd following, Mama set out toward the south.

They travelled straight south, until they came to the outer edge of the ice. Beyond stretched the open sea. Here they turned toward the west, following the edge of the ice-pack. Before very long, however, the ice began curving southward.

Mama knew from experience that the first movement of the great ice-pack to the south, at the beginning of each winter, was down along the Siberian coast; and to follow this edge of the ice would eventually bring them to Bering Strait in time to get through before the whole Arctic Sea was choked solid.

They had all hauled out during a late summer storm and were trying to get some sleep on the rolling and tossing iceberg, when one of the group suddenly bellowed an excited warning of danger. The wind was blowing so hard that it whistled and hissed through the breaking tops of the sea waves, which were slapped and dashed over the tops of the icebergs. The driving rain was mixed with sleet, as hard as sand; and the whole world was enveloped in a mist so dense that it was possible to see but a short distance. The sudden danger signal burst through the roar of sea and wind like a flash of light through the dark of night.

Every head in the herd popped up and every pair of eyes peered over the huddled mass of gigantic, wet, brown bodies. They did not have to look far for the cause of the sudden alarm.

#### Whaler in the Fog

Coming into view through the fog, spray, sleet, snow and rain, was the hulk of a big ship. It was already almost upon them, although the tops of its masts and close-trimmed sails were so tall that they were practically lost to view in the fog and rain. Through the noises of sea and wind came the muffled shouts of human voices on the ship's deck; the clanking of a signal gong in the engine room; the rattle and screech of blocks and tackle; and the flapping and slap of wet sails, as those aboard the big whaling ship tried frantically to turn it about in the wind to avoid the disaster of crashing head-on into the wall of ice. The presence of the ice had been as sudden and startling a surprise to those on the ship as the ship was to the walrus.

The big ship swung slowly, but it had come too close before the presence of the ice had been observed, and the storm drove it broadside against the solid wall with such a crashing jolt that the entire mass of ponderous bodies of the walrus was skidded for a considerable distance across the smooth surface of the big pan. There was the sound of splintering heavy wood planking; and part of a mast crashed down upon the ice, dragging with it a tangle of ropes and ripping canvas. At the same moment every walrus burst forth in a wild panic of bellowing and snorting as each one started a mad scramble to get into the stormy sea.

A dozen faces, draped in yellow oilskins, stared over the side of the ship for a moment and then raced away amid further shouting, clanking of signal bells, and clatter and screech of tackle. And with it all came the fearsome mansent and the even stronger odors which are only found on a big whaling ship recently engaged in its peculiar pursuit.

The walrus plunged into any opening in the ice they could find. The side of the ship was wedged so solidly against the 'berg on which they had been lying that the only escape into the open sea was around the long whaler's bow or stern.

Little Aivik and Mama had been right in the center and quite near the edge. Before they had time to escape, the side of the ship was wedged solidly right in front of them.

#### Moment for Escape

While they struggled to get through the panic-stricken herd, a great wave rolled in momentarily to separate the side of the ship from the ice. Seeing the narrow margin of open water, Little Aivik made a sudden dive down into it—and barely got into the open water below the ice before the opening was again closed with another shattering crash.

He swam down and down alongside the black hull of the ship until he could go beneath it. He finally came to the surface well out on the opposite side.

Standing upright in the stormy sea, he stared in bewilderment at the big ship. The wind-driven spray from the tops of the breaking waves was so thick around him that he could hardly see the ship. There were two or three other walrus in the water near by. They were also staring as he was.

The big whaling ship's tall masts were rocking crazily back and forth, and its sails were flopping wildly in the wind. It seemed hopelessly helpless in its unfortunate predicament—like a baby walrus in the clutches of a hungry old Nanook.

It wasn't long before Little Aivik recognized the bellowing call of his mother coming through the storm. He immediately started swimming hurriedly in that direction. When he reached her they started swimming away together. She kept bellowing her deep-throated herding call; and one by one the other walrus began to join them. They continued to look back toward the floundering ship, but it was soon lost to their view behind the storm curtain of fog, spray, sleet, snow and rain.

(To be continued next Thursday)

### The Story Starts Here

Mama Aivik and her herd had been spending the short summer on the edge of the ice pack that surrounds the North Pole, but as the midnight sun dipped further and further below the horizon, Mama knew it was time to start south again. Little Aivik, Mama's son, who had been a baby when they started north from Bering Sea, now weighed almost two hundred pounds, and his skin was darker, less wrinkled, and looked more like his mother's.

## Write Letters in Leisure Hours

### Our Mail Bag

"I am eighteen," writes Leonore J. of Inglewood, California, "and had never read any other paper but The Christian Science Monitor until I entered Junior High School. Then I was asked to read articles from other papers.

"My hobbies are pen pals, saving stamps, picture post cards, movie star pictures and autographs. I have a number of souvenirs from other states and countries and would like to enlarge this collection by traveling after the war. I enjoy all outdoor sports and all kinds of music, especially Latin American types.

"I am out of school and have always lived in California, in and out of Los Angeles. I would like especially to hear from somebody about my own age in the South Pacific Islands, Hawaii or Central and South America, but I will appreciate any and all letters received."

Florence M. (14) of Mill Hall, Pennsylvania, is interested in music, especially swing, hillbilly and jazz, and she also enjoys outdoor sports, such as tennis, baseball, netball and swimming. She would like to correspond with girls in England, Australia, or in the United States.

Angela Elizabeth T. (14) of Miami, 37, Florida, says, "I think it is a wonderful idea to write to other children. I want to find out about their country or city, and I suppose they want to learn more about mine. I like to write and receive letters and would especially enjoy hearing from pen friends outside the United States. I take violin lessons, and I also read a great deal."

David S. (13) of San Diego, 12, California, says his hobbies are forestry, model railroading, and a little drafting. He is especially interested in forestry. He likes good music and plays a little on the piano. His favorite studies in school are mathematics and agriculture; and his favorite sport is badminton. He has a cat and used to have chickens also. He would like very much to correspond with a boy 13 years of age in any country.

Phyllis T. M. (11) of Worcester, Massachusetts, is in the sixth grade, is a Camp Fire Girl, and says that she and her friends have gone to many interesting places and made many useful things. She enjoys piano lessons very much, and spends much time reading. She wants to correspond with girls anywhere in the world.

The privilege of having your name listed in the Mail Bag is extended to all young people in the homes of subscribers. Be sure, when you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, that you give us the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor.

#### To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

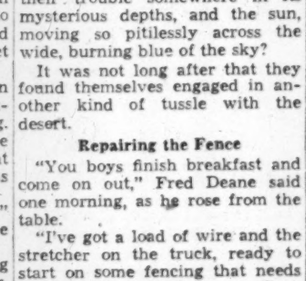
When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

## Puzzle Fun

#### Word Stairs

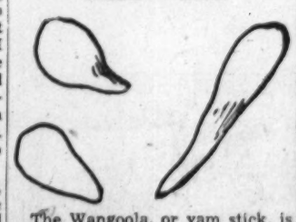
Drop the first letter and add a new one to make each succeeding stair:



1. A sound that is given back by some opposing surface.
2. To cut with an ax.
3. To wish for something with the expectation of getting it.
4. To unlock; spread out; expand.
5. To be in process of adjustment or settlement.
6. Finishes; concludes.

(Watch for the answers next week)

## The Wangoola, Or Yam Stick



The Wangoola, or yam stick, is a digging implement and is usually carried and used by the women of aboriginal Australian tribes to dig for yams, edible potato-like roots. They are also used for digging out grubs, some of which are large and creamy colored, called in some parts "yappa" grubs, and much enjoyed as a delicacy by the natives.

Joan Kingsley Strack

# Churchill Speech: British Sniff 'Victory Soon' in Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 3—All Britain today sniffs early victory in the air.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill with cautious weighty judgment has encouraged the people's confidence with his statement to the House of Commons yesterday, "I no longer feel bound to deny that victory may perhaps come soon."

All the same, in this first flush of victory anticipation, one passage of the Prime Minister's speech stands out here today above all others for its significance for the future of mankind.

Mr. Churchill was describing the wonders of Allied landing operations in France which built up the great mass of equipment now sweeping the German armies through Normandy and Brittany. He specially stressed to Commons the marvels of the American "ducks" which he himself watched pouring matériel onto the beachheads.

#### Historic Pronouncement

Mr. Churchill paused, looked around benches of younger members on whom responsibility for Britain's future rests, and then made his historic pronouncement, warning in effect that Britain's 1,000 years of immunity from continental invasion is ended—ended because of the genius of Allied achievements in invading France and incidentally in the process of inflicting casualties on the Germans twice as great as the enemy could inflict on the invading Allies.

And this, as Mr. Churchill stressed, could take place in the opposite direction in a future war.

Today the British press and ordinary folk in busses and restaurants are acutely aware that in the future only a powerful and fully prepared Britain can be the bastion of the democracies while freedom-loving nations muster their strength. The lesson is that never again would the English channel and a small but valiant air force be sufficient to deter aggressors.

Still more important, in the view of today's Daily Express, is the need for international unity—"unity of purposeful power whereby Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has welded together so marvelously his mixed forces in Normandy."

#### Need for Unity

Mr. Churchill's warning about implications of Allied landing success are seen here today deeply underlining that Allied wartime unity must be as irresistable in peace if war is to be permanently outlawed.

It is on foreign policy that today's British newspapers find most cause to criticize Mr. Churchill's otherwise generally applauded war review.

Both Leftwing newspapers, the Daily Herald and the News Chronicle, take the Prime Minister to ask for saying the war is becoming less ideological. Mr. Churchill contended the people were mistakenly mixing up ideology with idealism. The Herald says there is no point in discussing whether the democratic people's detestation of Gen. Francisco Franco is ideological or idealistic.

In view of the Daily Herald it is sufficient that "detestation is founded on practical considerations."

Mr. Churchill announced the British aim as "a new brotherhood based on . . . broad simple homely ideals of peace, justice, and freedom." But in Commons and in the view of other considerable sections of opinion in this country, there is seen the disturbing suggestion of expediency as opposed to principle about some aspects of the Allied foreign policy.

# Allies Work Out Detailed Plan To Follow After Nazis Collapse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Plans for immediate follow-up of the surrender or collapse of Germany are reported here to have been worked out in great detail.

Officials familiar with their provisions said today that they call for full co-operation among the United State, Britain, and Russia in the hour of victory.

For this reason, and because of the general pledges of co-operation made at the Moscow and Teheran conferences last year, American officials say they are convinced beyond any doubt that it makes no difference whether Russian or Anglo-American forces get to Berlin first, or which first accepts a major German Army surrender.

Early victory forecasts by Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday brought a renewed wave of speculation here over what will happen if the Germans surrender first to the Russians, or what difference it will make if they give up instead to British-American forces.

#### Makes No Difference

The answer given to both questions in official quarters here is: It will not make any difference. Neither side will make a "separate pace." Either side will accept Germany's unconditional surrender at any time or place—accept it in the name of all the Allied powers.

Britain and the United States pledged unconditional surrender at the Casablanca Conference 18 montas ago. Russia formally subscribed to it at Moscow. A further commitment by Premier Joseph Stalin, Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt to joint action in peace and victory as well as in war was made at the Teheran Conference.

The European Advisory Commission of British, American, and Soviet representatives was assigned the task of working out plans for military and political co-operation when Germany folds up. The Commission has completed its work.

#### Plans Outlined

The plans cover two distinct periods:

1. The end of organized resistance. This may cover several days or even weeks or may come as a single orderly surrender. The enemy's eastern front might collapse and the Russians march through to Berlin while British, American and Allied troops were still fighting their way forward to Berlin.

2. Occupation. This provides for three-way occupation of Germany by British, Russian, and American troops, joint occupation of Berlin, creation of a joint military commission to administer the country and means of getting civil authorities to function again. Completion of the task of disarming Germany, including destruction or conversion of its armament factories, is called for.

#### Confusion at First

The period of greatest confusion will be the first. Initially Berlin may be occupied by one army alone or most of Germany may be over-run by one side or the other before all organized resistance halts.

Plans for this period, therefore, are reported to be general and to provide several alternatives.

In official quarters here there is hope that Hitler himself will still be alive and can be found to sign the surrender. It is said that this would in no way prejudice the terms which would then be imposed and which are understood to call for turning over Hitler and other war criminals to the Allies for trial.

# Reichswehr Now 'Nazi Army,' Hitler's Own Paper Discloses

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Hitler's own newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, was quoted in a Berlin news broadcast today as declaring the German Army is now "a Nazi Army and will be run by Nazi laws."

The paper, commenting upon recent events in Geermany, said they "marked the transformation of the old Army of the last war into the new Nazi Army of today," and added:

"It is only obvious that in this war the Army must be truly National Socialist."

## Nazis to Attack?

MADRID, Aug. 3 (AP)—Nazi propaganda has taken the line that retreating German Armies will go over to the offensive by September with new secret weapons now being develc ed.

Seconding the promises of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi military critic, Lieut. Colonel Kurt Dittmar, was quoted today in Berlin dispatches as saying that "all we need is time to complete what is being created."

"This objective," Colonel Dittmar added, "justifies any measure, no matter how extraordinary, even improvisations and renunciation of long-term plans and work."

## Nazis Punish Boys

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Nazis have established concentration camps for children to punish Austrian schoolboys in small towns who organized into anti-Nazi groups and sabotaged orders from their Hitler Youth leaders, independent sources from Germany said yesterday.

The children have a secret emblem which they wear inside the swastika arm bands on their Hitler Youth uniforms.

An informant just returned from Germany said the Nazis have five concentration camps for children aged 10 to 15 scattered through the country.

## Germans Warned

LONDON, Aug. 3 (CBS)—Reich Labor Chief Fritz Sauckel "has issued a stern warning to the German people to beware of foreign workers on German soil," London Radio reported this morning.

Foreign workers inside the Reich "are estimated at 14,000,000," the broadcast said.

Herr Sauckel stated that "many of these foreign workers had abandoned their jobs and taken the advantage of the Allied Raid damage and ensuing confusion to disappear—inside Germany," London added.

## Voice of Americas Heard; Four Languages Result

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The voice of the Americas was heard—and it came out in four languages.

Inter-American Bar Association delegates were guests of the Mexican Congress. Dr. Pierre Liautaud of Haiti spoke in French, Phanor J. Eder, Venezuela-born New Yorker, in English, Edward Theiler of Brazil in Portuguese, and Manuel Cisneros of Peru and others in Spanish.

# G. O. P. Governors Charge New Deal With Negligence

Continued from Page 1

the governors agreed, "that the building of public works does not fill the place of permanent jobs, but is only a material aid to the over-all employment program in which labor, industry, agriculture, and government can co-operate."

**Dewey Mapped Policy**

Substantially these declarations of policy on the problems of Federal-state relationship represent the views which Governor Dewey brought to the conference here in draft form. They already had been prepared by his own technical and research staff and had been approved by Mr. Bricker and himself. They were subject to some changes in phrasing and emphasis but no significant controversy developed on any major point.

They serve to bring the governors heartily behind the Dewey-Bricker ticket because they give them a meaningful role in sharing Party policy and provide an added incentive for them to work hard for the election of two of their own number to the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency.

The central proposals which the governors made on the six subjects of the 14-point agenda on which they reported today are:

**Reconversion and Postwar Jobs** —The states must share leadership to encourage commerce, industry, and agriculture, in order to stimulate full employment at good wages and the profitable use of all production facilities. Government, labor, and industry have a part to play in planning now for the rules and means by which industry can get forward to civilian production when war permits. All distribution of surplus war material to state and local governments should be through state agencies and under priority for all materials which can be utilized properly by them.

**Public Works:** A strong appeal is made for the states to recognize "their responsibilities and use their reserves before asking Federal aid on state public works."

It is pointed out that the "huge cost of war and the waste of the New Deal have created an enormous national debt," while the state governments generally have been able to conserve their resources during the war period.

The governors contend that when and if public works become necessary, they are the province of all units of government, Federal, state, and local and that then "grants-in-aid should be made by the Federal Government to states, or through them to their local governments, wtihout conditions which invade the authority of the state and local governments."

**Veterans:** The veterans and their organizations—and not the administration which sponsored the legislation—are credited with initiating the "G. I. bill of rights" which the governors approve.

"The benefits and services thus made available to veterans are," they declare, "a national responsibility and should be recognized as a part of the cost of war."

They hold that it is the duty of everyone to make this "G. I." legislation a program of action and not one solely on paper.

"Each state and local community," they resolved, "has its particular responsibility to the veterans which must be met. Complete co-operation is required of all national, state, and local units of government and the fullest use of facilities best suited to the veterans' needs."

**National Guard and Organized Reserves:** The governors charge that the New Deal "is seeking to undermine and abandon our traditional state National Guard system" as a means of amassing "under centralized Federal control our entire military force in peacetime." They declared that "it would deprive the various states of the military forces essential to the safety of their people."

For their Party, the Republican governors advocate that in the future military establishment of the nation the National Guard "should retain its essential place, both as a state force and as a reserve component of the Army of the United States as part of our first-line of defense."

**Highways:** Federal aid in building and maintaining highways as carried out under both Republican and Democratic administrations is commended. Taxes collected by the Federal Government from gasoline and from motor vehicles "should be wholly devoted to highway purposes and distributed equitably among the states."

The permanent use of the Governors' Conference as a means to Federal and state governments emerged as one of the important by-products of the meeting.

On the basis of agreements already reached on a majority of the problems raised by the 14-subject agenda, Governor Dewey is affirming that if he is elected to the Presidency in November "the 12-year era of squabbling between units of government will come to an end."

To guard against future conflict of authority in the ever-evolving Federal-state relationship, Governor Dewey himself, it is learned reliably, believes that periodical conferences between Washington officials and the state governors as a body, include Democratic as well as Republican state executives, should take place.

**Standing Mechanism**

He is known to see the Governors' Conference, as it has developed here at St. Louis, as offering a standing mechanism which should be utilized regularly to keep the areas of responsibility between the Federal and state governments in constant balance.

The scope of the present meeting, which brings the G. O. P. governors not only into the middle of Party policy but enthusiastically into the very heart of Mr. Dewey's campaign organization and strategy, is underlined by the 14 phases of governmental activity on which it is working.

These subjects, on which the governors will determine their views on both what should be done and which unit of government should do it, include agriculture, highways, insurance, labor, the National Guard, public expenditure, public lands, public works, reconversion and postwar jobs, social welfare and public health, taxation, unemployment compensation and employment services, veterans' affairs, water resources.

Wide agreement already has been reached in, as Mr. Dewey put it, "exploring the area of conflict and disagreement which has been such a serious deterrent to the conduct of national, state, and local affairs for these last 12 years."

**No Serious Disputes**

No serious disputes have developed between the Republican governors on any aspect of this agenda, and a united statement of viewpoint on all 14 subjects is assured.

"The governors are here to deal with this area of intense warfare and conflict which has gone on over responsibility of government to the people in the areas of government service and obligation," Mr. Dewey explained to correspondents.

"No Governor is here, I am sure, to express a particular point of view. Every Governor is here for the purpose of giving his help to bringing this struggle to an end.

"We want to shape policies for the next four years. I am entirely convinced that the people of the United States have a right to know that when the Republican Administration takes office next Jan. 20, the squabbling between units of government will come to an end."

The extent to which Mr. Dewey and his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, hope to enlist their fellow state executives in the campaign itself—and the extent to which they expect to rely on them—is illustrated by the fact that Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, had not been in St. Louis five hours before he had been in contact with every one of the 26 governors on how, when, and where they get in behind the Dewey-Bricker ticket.

**Brownell Enthusiastic**

Actually, it isn't quite clear whether Mr. Brownell came to St. Louis to see if the governors would have a little time on the side to talk politics, or whether the governors were called—and willingly responded—into conference so that Mr. Brownell could see all of them at one place just as soon as possible.

"The 26 governors," Mr. Brownell told his press conference, "will have a very important part in the Dewey-Bricker campaign. They are most enthusiastic. We approach this election better organized and better united than any time in the history of the Republican Party."

cago tomorrow for a conference of Republican Party workers from 11 Midwestern states and to open the Chicago office of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Brownell is busy at his work and he is putting the G. O. P. campaign organization into top-running order.

**Primaries Analyzed**

The results of two congressional primaries of national importance were being appraised here by Democrats and Republicans alike. The judgment was that in Missouri the veteran isolationist, anti-New Deal Democratic Senator Bennett Champ Clark lost renomination to Roy McKittrick largely because of his record of obstruction to the President's domestic and foreign-policy measures.

In New York State the Republican Party underwent the handicap, in the frank opinion of Governor Dewey, of finding Representative Hamilton Fish, the Party's outstanding race-issue-raising - isolationist, renominated for his 14th term in Congress. Despite the fact that Mr. Dewey opposed Mr. Fish because of his anti-Semitism and Wendell Willkie opposed him because of his isolationism as well, the Republicans renominated him in the 29th District.

Governor Dewey, having twice opposed Mr. Fish for nomination, indicated to correspondents that he would oppose him for re-election. He said: "The voters have spoken and expressed their views. And my views remain unchanged."

## Dewey Talks to Labor Leaders

Associated Press

**Republican Presidential Nominee Meets Men of Steel City**

Governor of New York, who is G. O. P. presidential nominee, addresses a group of labor leaders during visit to Pittsburgh on July 31. The occasion was an informal affair.

## G. O. P. Draft A 'Timely' Task

*By the Associated Press*

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3

The job of drafting a statement of policies by the conference of 26 Republican governors is a timely task—literally.

The states' chiefs went into their first session at 10 a. m. yesterday. They split into subcommittees in the afternoon and finally ended their "evening" huddle at 2:28 a. m. today. The total time: 16 hours and 28 minutes.

And more work confronted them today.

## Baltimore Sun Backs Dewey

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3 (AP)—The Baltimore Sun (Ind.-Dem.) announced today its support of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York for the Presidency—the third time in its 107-year history that the newspaper has backed a Republican nominee.

In 1896, the Sun supported William McKinley, as opposed to William Jennings Bryan, and in 1940 advocated the election of Wendell L. Willkie in opposition to a third term for President Roosevelt. The newspaper supported Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 and made no choice in 1936.

The newspaper said in a three-column editorial:

"Three terms for a president are one too many. In a fourth term, with the unifying ties of wartime emotion removed, the forces of disintegration which we all know exist would be free to do their worst. The national safety would be compromised. Mr. Roosevelt's record could be much better than it is and Mr. Dewey's much worse and still the public interest would demand a change."

## Delaware G. O. P. to Hold Second State Convention

DOVER, Del., Aug. 3 (AP) — Delaware Republicans must hold a second state convention because two of the three counties in the State failed to advertise properly the election of delegates to the convention held July 19. The date has not been set.

Kent and Sussex Counties, it was discovered, advertised the election only once in two weekly papers, whereas the law calls for publication in two issues of two papers.

## War Workers Are Urged Not To Shift Jobs

Continued from Page 1

Prime Minister Churchill's words in admitting that there is no longer any danger of the Allies losing the war but warned, "we must capitalize on our present opportunity to give our enemies such a licking that they will never again be tempted to seek the domination of the world."

The Navy, Secretary Bard indicated, is especially worried about delays in repairs of combat vessels on the West Coast where workers are reported to be leaving war plants at the rate of 20,000 a month.

"Our battle of production," he declared, "will end only with the defeat of Japan. As we approach nearer and nearer to Japan the tempo will increase, our shipping routes will become more and more extended and the necessity for more and more supplies delivered to the proper place at the proper time will become more and more vital to our success."

He was critical both of workers who change over to a peacetime job for security's sake now and of management which has begun to look around for peacetime profits. "What I fear now," he said, "is not strikes and stoppages so much as the disintegration of our production machine."

Even after the war, Mr. Bard pointed out, there will be a big job for the Navy to do in insuring the peace. "Our seapower," he declared, "has the opportunity of being the greatest force against war that this world has ever seen."

## Martin Stops Rumor About House Control

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., set at rest Tuesday Capitol corridor speculation that the Republicans might attempt to take control of the House organization, putting Mr. Martin in the Speaker's chair instead of Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas.

"We do not contemplate any such development at this time," Mr. Martin said.

The Democrats lost an actual majority of the House membership with the seating in of Rolla C. McMillen, Republican of the 19th Illinois District, succeeding the late William H. Wheat, Republican. This gave the Republicans 212 seats, the largest number the Party has occupied in more than 12 years. The Democrats have 216 seats, which is the exact total of the combined strength of the Republicans and minor parties, which have four seats.

## Old Willkie Leader Sounds New Liberal Party Keynote

By Wyona Dashwood

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—"A new and broader approach to politics" is the prime need in the United States today if Americans are to be able to fulfill their political, economic and moral responsibilities in the postwar world, according to Russell W. Davenport, a leader of the Wendell L. Willkie 1940 presidential campaign and a nationally-known Liberal.

There exists in the nation today "a strange—perhaps dangerous — political situation," Mr. Davenport said in an address at the first forum of New York's newly launched Liberal Party at the Commodore Hotel last night, in that "so many millions of Americans fail to find a clear and courageous statement of their beliefs in the platforms of the major political parties."

Other speakers to hail the Party's emergence as a potential national working coalition between labor and liberals by 1948 were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who said she counted herself among the liberal element as "the most hopeful group in this country and probably in the world;" Leon D. Henderson, formerly Office of Price Administration Director; David Dubinsky, a Liberal Party Vice-Chairman and head of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Dr. John L. Childs, state chairman of the Party.

**Is a New Hillman Baby**

Initiated as a Right-Wing insurgency from Sidney Hillman's reorganization of the American Labor Party, the Liberal Party crowded the hotel ballroom with 1,800 adherents for formal entry into the 1944 national campaign, where it is in the pro-New Deal line for election of the Franklin D. Roosevelt-presidential ticket. Another hero on its horizon was Wendell L. Willkie as speakers joined in a discussion of "Liberals and Labor in Postwar America" that envisaged the party as the beginning of a popular revolt by liberal-labor-progressive elements against the "outmoded controls" of the Democratic and Republican organizations.

With the political personality of Mr. Willkie implicit in his analysis of the point of view of today's independent voter, Mr. Davenport declared that major party membership had become meaningless because their party organizations were lagging behind the thought of the American people's demand for political responsibility.

He saw the Liberal Party as "the beginning of a political organization that will insist upon the public examination of principles and programs to determine not what is politically expedient, but what is politically right" and thus outlaw such major party shirking as now instanced in the Democratic platform failure "to give meaning to the indispensable principle of racial equality" and the Republican Party platform "dereliction in domestic and foreign policy."

**Calls Dewey Ambiguous**

With respect to the Republican Party, he attacked its presidential candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, as being "just as ambiguous as the platform," and predicted that "millions" of his fellow partisans would desert the ticket this year on the international issue, "which is really the primary domestic issue of our time."

Mrs. Roosevelt urged the necessity for practical organization of the new movement, saying that Liberals must learn "to get together and work as individuals," and, seeing in organized labor "the great hope of the Liberals in the future," called for self-education in these ranks to wipe out racial prejudice.

"We must have fundamental convictions and see that these convictions are translated into workable action. I have the conviction that labor and liberalism will be synonymous in the postwar world."

Meanwhile, political headquarters studied final primary election figures which established the Hillman forces working through the American Labor Party and the National Political Action Committee as premier influence in four New York City congressional tallies.

In Manhattan's 18th District, the complete count gave Representative Vito Marcantonio, A. L. P. designee, 10,051 votes in the Democratic primary to 7,812 for his Tammany-backed opponent, Representative Martin J. Kennedy, and a 229 lead in the Republican contest over Lieut. Robert C. Palmer, U. S. N. R., who also had strong party organization backing.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# The Home Forum



## Continuance in Prayer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A WONDERFUL thing it is to have a minute, an hour, a day of prayer such as was observed by millions when news of the invasion of western Europe was flashed around the world. Many churches in Great Britain and America held special services, schoolteachers and pupils stood for a moment of silent prayer, regular events everywhere were interrupted long enough to seek our Father's guidance and protection in this hour of humanity's struggle for freedom. How encouraging are these signs of the times which show that the public recognizes the need of prayer that mad ambition with its concomitant evils may be overruled. Yet one hour, one day, is not enough. Continuance in prayer is what is needed.

More than three thousand years ago, it is recorded in the Old Testament (Exodus 17), on the day of battle between Israel and Amalek, Moses proved the power of continuance in prayer. While Joshua led the men into battle, Moses, together with Aaron and Hur, stood on a hilltop with the rod of God in his hand. It is interesting and enlightening to note that when his hands were uplifted steadfastly to God the Israelites prevailed, but if he relaxed in his vigil the enemy prevailed. Supported by Aaron and Hur, the great Hebrew leader persevered in his spiritual work until the going down of the sun. The Amalekites were defeated.

* * *

Continuance in prayer was exemplified by Christ Jesus. We read in the Bible (Luke 6:12), "And it came to pass in those days, that he went out into a mountain to pray, and continued all night in prayer to God." The spiritual interpretation of "night," as given on page 592 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is, "Darkness; doubt; fear." When doubt and fear assailed him, Jesus took refuge in prayer. Not intermittently but continuously did he pray until the night was past. That his prayer was effective is clearly evidenced in the wonderful healing work he accomplished when he again mingled with the crowds. Not only did Jesus heal the sick, but he healed those who were vexed with "unclean spirits"—impure thoughts, erroneous beliefs. Throughout his ministry on earth he overcame material thinking with its resultant hatred, cruelty, greed, bondage, and death.

Today, when the world is enduring the darkness of war, shall we not spend this time in prayer and so emerge victorious? The conscious realization of our Father's ever-presence and omniscience will do much for our fighting men and women and for their commanders. Not for a moment is man separated from God, his saving Principle, Truth and Love. Not for a moment is the power of this Principle lessened. Principle, God, is the cause of all action, the one law-giver, the Mind that directs all activity. The machinations of mortal mind cannot defeat the divine purpose. To know this and to affirm it daily is unceasing and availing prayer.

* * *

The immediate disciples of Jesus and those who came later practiced the saving power of prayer. It is recorded in the twelfth chapter of Acts that unceasing prayer was made for Peter when he was imprisoned by Herod, and that he made his escape in spite of that ruler's four quaternions of soldiers. The same loving Father is present today to protect His own and to make a way for their escape. The faith that removes mountains, Jesus told his disciples, is acquired by prayer and fasting. We pray and fast by constantly affirming God's allness and steadfastly refusing to contemplate evil as a reality. Steadfast, undeviating reliance on Principle is needed.

Mrs. Eddy saw the danger of an unstable faith and stressed the necessity of daily prayer. She herself set an unwavering example. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 220) she says: "Each day I pray for the pacification of all national difficulties, for the brotherhood of man, for the end of idolatry and infidelity, and for the growth and establishment of Christian religion—Christ's Christianity. I also have faith that my prayer availeth, and that He who is overturning will overturn until He whose right it is shall reign." If we would do our part to bring peace to the world, can we do less than pray with similar devotion?

By Courtesy of the Newark (New Jersey) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN AMERICAN PIECED QUILT: *Made by Ann Heck*

ANN HECK was the daughter of Irish parents who came to America in 1760. She was taught to sew and embroider after the accustomed manner of the day, devising decorative things for the household.

Ann made this patchwork quilt of home-dyed homespun linen with appliqués of glazed English chintz. The pattern works out from the central medallion with alternating borders of patchwork and appliqué. The motifs combine geometric with naturalistic patterns.

## The Unlocked Door

OUR SOD HOUSE really had two doors. This, for a Kansas homestead, bordered upon ostentation, but we were safe from this charge because the back door had never fitted properly. It was kept closed and boarded up until Father got around to building the lean-to, after which the frame joined the two rooms.

The front door on the southeast corner of the house, facing the road across a strip of buffalo grass that had been left for a front lawn, was The Door. In the summer it stood open day and night while the prairie winds, cool and fresh by night, heated as from a furnace by day, blew freely through the screen door. In the winter the screen was removed, and then the door set its solid bulk between us and the bitter winds and blizzards that strove against it.

* * *

After a time, our feet wore away the pine sill so that the snow drifted in under the door and we had to cover the opening with old rugs or sacks; but the door itself was faithful and sturdy. It may not have been handsome, although the grain of the wood stood up bravely through the gray paint that covered it; but we children took no thought of that. We rushed in out of the cold and closed it behind us, knowing that it was there as the stove and the table and the beds were there, and Mother making of all these things a place called home.

* * *

A door acquires special significance and personality, when it stands between a crowded and frequently somewhat dark room and the bright empty space of a prairie. Inside was the place for small, intimate things: kittens, books, table games and the paper-doll families we cut from mail-order catalogues. It was a place for lessons and doughnuts, sizzling brown from the fat. But a step across the threshold brought us to the hard-packed earth of the dooryard and the world of grass and distance beyond. There, a cloth spread like a sail would pull us with what seemed giant strides to the road and then over endless unbroken sod. The rowdy winds whirled us around and tugged at us, as if they had something to tell us, something we could never quite understand, and immeasurably high above our heads broken cloud-bits scudded across the dark blue sky.

* * *

Father would linger in the doorway after breakfast, listening to quail calls. Mother would stand there sometimes, her hand on the screen-door frame, gazing out and singing a song to a tune that has carried many different sets of words in pioneer America. The songs built around this tune have often exalted some special state or locality even to exaggeration, but the words we learned as children were these:

O Kansas land, fair Kansas land,
Upon thy highest hill I stand,
And look afar across the plains
And wonder why it never rains.

This seemed to us so natural a reaction that we may not be accounted extraordinarily dull if it took us some little time to perceive that the rhyme was humorous in intent. The land that we saw was indeed fair, and there were not many days when we were kept indoors by rain.

* * *

If there had ever been a key to the door, it had long since been lost. The roads were long and lonely, and we were far from the sheriff at the county seat; but neither we nor our neighbors in all the country round had need to lock our doors when we went visiting. There was an unwritten law that was seldom broken in pioneer communities that a man did not enter a house from which the owner was absent, unless he had urgent need of food or shelter. If he had such need, he was as welcome to an empty house as if he had been formally invited over the threshold.

* * *

This system of mutual trust and forbearance was made possible partly because petty plots and thievery do not thrive in an open-air life, but mostly because everyone realized that the safety both of the community and the individual depended upon it. We were few and the land was great. At any rate, it was a good life to have lived, a free and open-handed life although our possessions were few. In any recommendations for the world of tomorrow, this feature from the world of yesterday may not be out of place.

MARY ZIRKLE

## *Pines Below the Road*

The highway winds on this mountainside
and discovers the tops of the pines below it;
we peer over the edge,
and look into a moving ocean of green.

D. S.

## Where and How New America Began

IT WAS NOT NEW. It was old; ancient as the hills it covered. Those who first entered it saw it had been there since the beginning of habitable time. There were rivers in it and distant mountains; birds, beasts, and the mysterious villages of red men. The trees were vast, round, and countless; columns of the roof of heaven. The place beneath was endlessly aisled. There were green glades where the deer fed and looked at the buffalo; trails that went back into the animal time. There were valleys where the clouds lay and no man came there; caves where the wolves mated; peaks where the panther screamed.

But the forest itself was silent. It slept and dreamed of something in a perpetual grey-green shadow in the summer. The lightning flashed at evening and the thunder echo rolled. In the fall the leaves fell and the stars looked down through a roof of sticks. The snow sifted and glittered. Winds heavy with the silver breath of winter smoked on the mountains. The trees burgeoned. Red flashed into the green flame of spring. The grey-green shadow brooded in the forest again, gestating sunlight. . . .

Northward a necklace of great lakes glittered across the breast of the continent. Eastward the tabled plains of the Atlantic flashed lonely to the unbroken water rim. Not a sail gleamed. Only the steam clouds over the warm river in the ocean cliffed towering into heaven. The moon rose out of them at the full and looked at the sun setting beyond the Appalachians into a sea of western grass. Between lay the forest, green, gladed, unbroken, beautiful; riding the still waves of the long mountains, stretching from ice blink to palms.

The fingers of innumerable days trailed across the roof of the forest, while spring and autumn ran up and down it countless thousands of times. The stars shifted in their houses. Eastward over the waters the wings of gulls wheeled; gleamed and vanished; vanished and gleamed—prophetically. Until in the fullness of time something whiter glinted there; held the sunlight steadily; discovered the tracery of sails. Man-made thunder saluted the land.

Then harbours reflected the lights of ships' lanterns; the windows of gabled houses gleamed orange in the dusk. Broad plumes of smoke arose from capes and along the estuaries by day. Fire and steel axes ate the forest away, thinning it westward. Field patches and road scars began to show among the trees. The haze of wood smoke gathered over towns.

Generation after generation the ships kept coming. From one century into another the white man increased his town bases behind him. The tentacles and network of roads began reaching out for the hills. . . .

And for a while, for a long time, the forest stood there. It stemmed the onrush of the colonists of Europe. The frontier ceased to flow westward majestically. It blundered against the barrier of the trees, the tribes, and the mountains. It recoiled. The inflow of its peoples pooled like the trickle of waters rising slowly behind a dam head; fanned out northward; flowed notably south.

Beyond the mountains lay the Valleys of Eden. But to go there was to slip one's finger out of the handclasp of mankind. To go there was to go lonely; to defy the forest, the Indians, and the lawful king. To go there was to move westward without the baggage or the impedimenta of the past. It was to drop everything, except God, language itself, and the memory of simple numbers. It was to begin all over again, to become a something new and unique in time.

But that was the fascination of it. That was the lure. That was at once the refuge, the opportunity, and the goal.

The American did not begin by overthrowing society, by reorganizing an old civilization. He left all that completely behind him. He disinherited himself. He reinvented and reincarnated society. For the first time in memorized history man was free to act entirely on his own responsibility. He was back in the forest again. He had nothing but himself, the animals, and the trees to contend with. There liberty was not a dream and an idea to die for; it was a state of nature to be successfully lived in. In the Valleys of Eden, west of the Alleghenies, that was where and how new America began. The seeds of it were scattered in lonely cabins, lost apparently in an ocean of trees.—From "The Forest and the Fort," by HERVEY ALLEN. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

## *On Looking at A Photograph*

This is the lake upon a summer day—at
dusk, perhaps,
Or on an afternoon when the deep sun is
overcast by clouds.
There is no atmosphere of noon and noon's
full hour,
Quiet, sweet, like a great flower heavy on the
stem.
The shadows deepen—the leaves reflect a
darkening sky.
Upon the water drifts an idle boat. Two
figures sit.
One rests upon his oar. The other, all in
white, is dimly seen,
From where we stand upon the shore.

Here at the end of this enchanted day
They have become like figures in a dream.
The camera eye discerns more than the tree,
the tall fern.
Summer stood here and spoke as the shutter
moved.
Summer returns as we look at the lake,
At the boat that drifts, at the lifted oar
That never again will break the ripple along
the lake.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

## All the Way From Glaciers to Strawberries

ALASKA IS A country of extremes—of the very old and the very new, of ancient Eskimo and Indian cultures and of modern gold mining and fisheries. Here you will find, side by side, glaciers and strawberries, dog teams and airplanes. A skin boat, the design of which has not changed for a thousand years, is fitted with the latest model outboard motor.

One fifth the size of the United States, its 586,000 square miles offer almost every conceivable type of climate and country. Between southeastern Alaska and the northernmost Arctic slope are magnificent snow-clad mountains, vast forests, broad prairies. Alaska has the third largest river in North America, the Yukon, coming in length and in drainage basin after the Mississippi and Mackenzie. It has many small lakes, no large ones.

Perhaps it would be well to stop off here for a moment and get rid of some of the common, untrue notions about Alaska.

One of the commonest of the mistakes is that Alaska is a frigid country, so chilled that there are no summers. But two thirds of Alaska is below the Arctic Circle, and at Point Barrow, the extreme northern tip of the Territory, the lowest winter temperature is slightly above the lowest records of North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. In central Alaska the maximum heat of summer is about equal to that of New York City.

The persistent myth that it never gets warm in Alaska was exploded many years ago by explorers and travelers. But travelers have been known to tell "tall tales" and exaggerate the wonders of the places they have been, so we will use the statistics of the U. S. Weather Bureau, which are indisputable. The Bureau has recorded temperatures of 100° F. in the shade at Fort Yukon, 99° at Fairbanks, and similar highs for other places. Compare these with the highest recorded temperature of Palm Beach, Florida, which is about 96°.

Many seem to reason about Alaska that because it contains glaciers it must be a frigid country. But glaciers can exist in any part of the world that has the proper combination of precipitation and a high altitude. Mount Kenia in Africa, right on the equator, has a glacier of considerable size on its summit; both Asia and South America have "eternal ice" topping their mountains in tropical and sub-tropical climates. Alaska's glaciers are chiefly on her southern coast and indicate not that the country is frigid but that the mountains are high and continually swept with moisture laden winds. There are no glaciers in northern Alaska; because of the low, flat land there is little precipitation. The snow which falls there in winter is all thawed away during summer. . . .

All of the glaciers of the Alaska Range rise on the ice-covered slopes of Mount McKinley and Mount Foraker. A glacier, incidentally, is not a stationary object but is a river of ice that is constantly in motion. If the flow of the ice is greater than the melting, the front is farther ahead this year than last and the glacier is "advancing." The glaciers in McKinley Park all appear melting at their lower ends faster than they move forward and are thus "retreating." The retreat is about one tenth of a mile each year.—From "Here Is Alaska," by EVELYN STEFANSSON. (New York: Scribner.)

## When Books Were Infrequent in Boston

BOOKS, HOWEVER, were by no means so accessible in those days as they are now. Few, comparatively, were published in the United States, and, as it was the dreary period of the commercial restrictions that preceded the war of 1812 with England, still fewer were imported. Even good schoolbooks were not easily obtained. A copy of Euripedes in the original could not be bought at any bookseller's shop in New England, and was with difficulty borrowed. A German instructor, or means for learning the German language, were not to be had either in Boston or Cambridge. The best publications that appeared in Great Britain came to us slowly, and were seldom reprinted. New books from the Continent hardly reached us at all. Men felt poor and anxious in those dark days, and literary indulgences, which have now become almost as necessary to us as our daily food, were luxuries enjoyed by few.

There was, however, a respectable, but very miscellaneous collection of books just beginning to be made by the proprietors of the Boston Athenaeum; an institution imitated chiefly from the Athenaeum of Liverpool, and established in an unpretending building not far from the house of the Prescott family in Tremont Street. Its real founder was Mr. William S. Shaw, who, by a sort of common consent, exercised over it a control all but unlimited, acting for many years gratuitously as its librarian. He was a near connection of the two Presidents Adams, the first of whom he had served as private secretary during his administration of the government; and in consequence of this relationship, when Mr. John Quincy Adams was sent as Minister of the United States to Russia, he deposited his library, consisting of eight or ten thousand volumes, in the Athenaeum, and thus materially increased its resources during his absence abroad. The young sons of its proprietors had then, by the rules of the institution, no real right to frequent its rooms; but Mr. Shaw, with all his passion for books, and his anxiety to keep safely and strictly those intrusted to him, was a kind-hearted man, who loved bright boys, and often gave them privileges in his Athenaeum to which they had no regular claim. William was one of those who were most favored, and who most gladly availed themselves of the opportunity which was thus given them. He resorted to the Athenaeum, and to the part of it containing Mr. Adams's library, as few boys cared to do, and spent many of his play-hours there in a sort of idle reading, which probably did little to nourish his mind, but which, as he afterwards loved to acknowledge, had a decided influence in forming his literary tendencies and tastes.—From "Life of William H. Prescott," by GEORGE TICKNOR. (1863.)


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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1944



# Brazilians Proudly Proclaim Natural Wealth Poured Out to Aid Allies

## Balanced Economy Aided By Agricultural Efforts

**Natives zealous over nickel mines, quartz crystal, cobalt and other resources—Effort made to blast mountain of iron ore—'Give us transportation!' is cry of farmers and businessmen.**

Uncensored South America
Thirty-second Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
*Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor*

WRITTEN AS FROM GOYANIA, Brazil—On the bus from the end of the present railway to this brand-new capital of the State of Goyáz, a Brazilian waxed enthusiastic about resources being poured out for the United Nations.

"One block of quartz crystal," he told several listeners as the small bus jolted and wrenched over the unfinished road, "was so large it had to be cut in sections before it could be brought out of the jungle. It weighed 500 tons."

There may have been such a find, but if so, the engineers at Sete Lagôas in the State of Minas Geraes, as well as those in Goyáz, neglected to tell me about it.

They did make much of a 30-ton block found at São Luiz do Tocantins. In this remarkable piece the pure crystal amounted to one ton. The rest was inferior, and much of it useless.

**Amazed at Discoveries**

The Brazilian in the bus continued to regale his listeners with stories of the natural wealth in Goyáz. He was genuinely amazed at recent discoveries. A few hundred tons of exaggeration could be forgiven him under the circumstances.

For the old rule still holds. Someone from out of town has to take those of us who live in Boston over to see Bunker Hill Monument. And this war has awakened Brazilians generally to many of their own resources that had been there all the while.

When we reached the city of Goyania we entered a capital still under construction. Wide avenues were being paved. The central stem radiates from the Executive Palace in the grand manner, flanked by two other avenues as spokes of the wheel.

Goyania was the idea of the present Interventor, a Federal appointee to administer a province, Dr. Pedro Ludovico Teixeira. He, like other Interventors, was appointed by President Vargas, as there are no elections of any kind at present in Brazil.

**Properties Bought**

The old capital, bearing the same name as the State, or Goyáz, lies on lower ground. It is more shut in. While not as inaccessible as Ouro Preto in the State of Minas Geraes, it did not please the modern Interventor.

Some 10 years ago he succeeded in carrying his project through to the planning stage. On March 3, 1937, the act legally authorizing transfer of the capital was signed. Various properties were bought on the plateau that forms part of a related series of highlands across the south-central land mass of Brazil.

At an elevation of 2,400 feet, Goyania commands extensive views with ranges of moderate height in the distance.

In seven years much has been done toward providing the framework for a capital befitting one of Brazil's rich and little-developed States. Young trees already cast a few cool pools of shade over stone benches along the parked avenue. Store buildings, public utilities, and a hotel retain their newness against the encroaching mud and carelessness of a pioneer countryside not used to such luxury and refinement.

**Primitive Building**

On the way we had seen with unpleasant directness how primitive the region is in many respects.

A mason and his assistants were mixing mortar to build a partition wall inside a house. The whole thing was of adobe type, and the workmanship quite smooth. But the methods and materials were most primitive.

There should be no necessity for such poverty in building, but sanitary engineers of the United States tell me they have had to allow natives to use the same methods at times to get buildings put up quickly. Brazil does not lack materials. It lacks, as one Brazilian said with feeling, the organization to make better use of its resources.

Transportation to Goyania is by rail most of the way from Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo, the two metropolitan centers of the Atlantic coast. There is also a railway tie to Bello Hortizonte, capital of Minas Geraes. From Bello Horizonte the trains make connections with river steamers on the São Francisco.

**Highway Adventure**

The road connecting Goyania with the outside world is still somewhat of an adventure. Bridges have not been built at a few points where, in rainy weather, a bus has to take swimming lessons. But everyone is good-humored, and the railway is being extended from Annápolis.

Goyania's location in the State of which it is the capital throws considerable light on geography in this part of Brazil. From the city to the southern border is 100 miles. From the city to the northern border is 800 miles.

Those northern expanses follow down the Araquaya and Tocantins Rivers into the eastern border zone of the Amazon Basin. The Tocantins comes into the main Amazon system just above the city of Bélem, metropolis for exports and imports of nearly the entire Amazon Basin.

Most of Goyáz is in the tropical belt. The southern plateau where Goyania is located belongs to the more temperate heights where Brazil has concentrated its population, industries, and transportation. But Goyáz is still largely undeveloped. It is one of Brazil's most promising frontiers.

**Mineral Resources**

At São Paulo early in the trip I met enthusiastic and youthful Brazilians who had made their homes in Goyáz. They told of nickel mines, of quartz crystal, of cobalt, and other mineral resources. They also were interity, in the balanced economy made possible by efforts to develop agriculture to keep pace with mining and industry.

Nickel deposits in Goyáz are officially stated to be among the world's richest.

At Annápolis I saw quartz crystals in quantity. Brazilian buyers said the largest then in stock, about the size of a football, were only average. It pays to gather them as small as eggs, or even less than that, when they are Grade A.

Crystal occurs also in the neighboring States of Matto Grosso on the west, and Minas Geraes on the east. Bahia along the São Francisco River has crystal.

Coming up the São Francisco on the Octavio Carneiro from the drought areas of Bahia into Minas Geraes, I found new fazendas, or farms, being started. The lean and competent proprietor of one—whose high button shoes did not go with the easy saddle swing of his stride—said he could "grow anything" in this soil.

**Gems in the Wilderness**

Such improving prospects on the São Francisco led on to the sparkling town of Januaria, a gem gleaming in the wilderness, neglected and feeling neglected but still keeping up its standards.

The contrast with Carinhanha near the end of the drought area was startlingly pleasant. Here was culture, civic initiative, clean food and plenty of it, wholesome milk, a sports club, and informed conversation under shady trees as the Sunday afternoon promenade began.

Januaria shows what can be done when the human resources equal or exceed other resources. The main complaint of leading citizens is that Bello Horizonte neglects Januaria. The capital politicians, they say, view anything in the São Francisco valley as somewhere off near the end of the world.

An apparent need in Januaria is more paving to clean up stagnant puddles in some streets. A local shovel brigade could do something.

In the region from Januaria southward ther eare said to be substantial farming possibilities. Neither drought nor excessive rain exists

"Transport, transport—give us transport," is the cry of farmers and businessmen who want to go places, fast.

Minas Geraes, however, remains noted chiefly for its minerals.

**Transport Problems**

From the railroad at Pirapora on the São Francisco River the train climbs to plateaus and mountains that become more jumbled and steep until it become evident that Brazil faces a major transport hurdle at the point where it most needs easy movement.

The high country serves to provide cooler climate. It also supplies abundant minerals. But building railways through it is costly.

From Bello Horizonte I visited quartz mines that turned out to be open pit diggings.

Another side trip took me to the Iron Mountain of Itabira Mine. Of all the cities in Brazil, new and old, that might have been named for President Vargas, the small railway terminal for the mine has drawn that honor.

It is a new railway, built with United States money.

**Mountain of Iron**

How difficult of access are some of Brazil's richest ores is shown vividly at Itabira. This mountain of 4,300 feet elevation at the peak is surumounted by an outcropping that runs 69 per cent iron with a low phosphorus content. The latter is important in smelting operations.

Approaching Itabira you see this mountain of iron ore, and one other near it, standing there almost untouched. Only now, under the stimulus of war, has a serious effort been made to blast this mountain apart and haul its riches away.

Some of the reasons for this delayed action are quickly apparent on the spot.

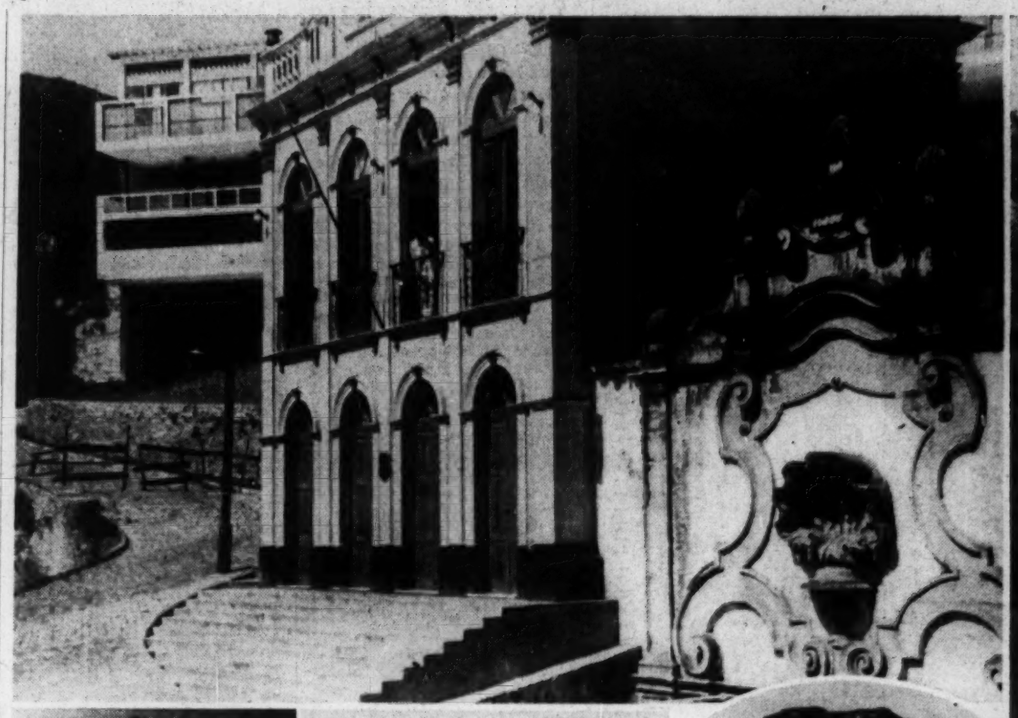
The driver from the mine, who met me at the main railway line, took satisfaction in telling how many trucks had rolled down the mountains with landslides. He stopped the car in the middle of a particularly unstable spot and pointed down into the gorge. It must have been between 1,000 and 2,000 feet to the river.

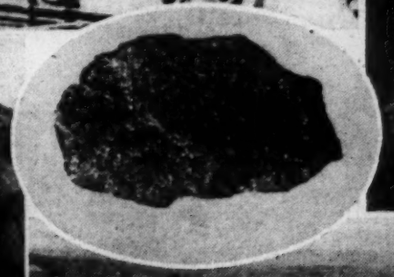
"One went down here just a few weeks ago."

"Would you mind telling me about that after we've crossed this slide?" I asked.

It is a wild ride, yet all the ore ever brought out until this railway began had to come this way.

When South America's great resources are listed, some of these costly factors should always be taken into account.





Roland Hall Sharp

**New Cities for Old as Brazil Pushes Frontier Westward and Taps Minerals**

**Upper left: Three periods of architecture in Ouro Preto, colonial capital of Minas Geraes State. The new capital is Bello Horizonte. A Spanish fountain, right, is flanked by a bank building of mixed style. In the extreme upper left corner is a modernistic hotel, not yet occupied. Lower right: In contrast with the steep, narrow streets of Ouro Preto, wide avenues of Goyania, new eight-year-old capital of Goyáz State, radiate from the Executive Palace. Lower left: Quartz crystal, an indispensable war material, being examined at a collection depot in Annápolis, State of Goyáz. Lower center: Caué Peak, the famous "Iron Mountain" of Brazil. Oval inset: A piece of iron ore broken from the mountain by Mr. Sharp. It is 69 per cent iron, one of the world's most amazing outcroppings. The peak is 4,300 feet above sea level. When the road, shown with truck on it, has been completed to the top, it will facilitate removal of ore. Upper right: Difficulties of railway building to the Iron Mountain. Solid granite had to be cut in this deep canyon. Landslides are frequent.**

## Nazis Adopt Smiling Face In Turk Move

**Reich powerless to react strongly; Political move by Finland also upsets weakening Germans.**

By J. Emlyn Williams
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 3—Turkey's decision that it is time to align itself on the Allies side and Finland's that it is time to prepare to leave the war, naturally is embarrassing to the Third Reich, which, but for other more serious embarrassments would probably have already reacted forcibly.

Momentarily Germany is powerless to react strongly and therefore in its propaganda puts on a smiling face declaring it is impossible to believe Finland would thus desert its friends and assuming Turkey's action is the result of Allied pressure.

"In Mannerheim" (Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, new President of Finland) writes the German press agency the "German nation greets the first soldier of the Finnish armed forces, holder of a German decoration for valor and comrade in arms of two hard wars."

Speculations concerning the possibilities of Marshal Mannerheim making peace with Russia, Berlin interprets as part of the Allied-Swedish nerve-war against Finland.

**Nazies Hold Comment**

Germany has hitherto refrained from comment concerning Finland's terrible condition and deliberately ignores that Marshal Mannerheim has been appointed President, not because he is describable as a democratic figure, but a popular hero who can dare to express Finland's desire for peace as soon as possible. For if Marshal Mannerheim is not prepared to accept Soviet Union peace terms there would be no point in his accepting the Presidency. He undertakes this unpleasant task from a sense of duty to the Fatherland.

[A Reuter dispatch received in London from Stockholm said it was reliably reported that the change in Presidents in Finland was preceded by a Finnish-German agreement in Berlin consenting to a separate Finnish peace with Russia and a Nazi promise to evacuate German troops at least from southern Finland.]

Regarding Turkey's breaking off of diplomatic and economic relations with Germany, before the actual announcement German comment was that the "Turkish Government enjoys the confidence of the people and expected it to do all it can to keep Turkey from war."

**Course of Action**

Immediately afterward when it was announced that Ambassador Franz von Papen was leaving Turkey, the Germans declared that they still have a free hand toward Turkey and would decide their course of action later.

It is considered unlikely here that Germany will be anxious to add a new fighting front. The situation has radically changed from the day when the least anti-German move could serve as an excuse for German aggression.

In fact, it is probable that Germany will only move militarily if forced to for the sake of prestige reasons should it consider that its Balkan Allies, Romania, Hungary, and especially Bulgaria, view Turkey's action as a portent for themselves.

Economically Turkey's breaking of diplomatic relations won't be a great loss to Germany, since the export of Turkish chrome to Germany already is cut off though it will now lose valuable war supplies such as copper, hides, wool, and mohair.

## Oberführer's Kin Seized and Traded For Five Patriots

ROME, Aug. 3 (AP)—Ursula von Langen, daughter of the Nazi oberführer of Northern Italy, was kidnaped by Patriots in Turin two weeks ago and released three days later in exchange for five Italian prisoners, it was reported.

The leader of the kidnaping party, who is known as "Franco Franchi," said the Nazis brought 2,000 police from Milan in a fruitless search for the daughter of Baron Dirk con Langen, highest German civilian authority in Northern Italy, while Partisans arranged the exchange through the Turin National Committee of Liberation.

The girl was held in a house in the Turin suburbs until July 16 and released after Partisans obtained the release of the prisoners, four women and a man, Signor Franchi said.

Signor Franchi, a former cavalry officer, said he and four other men dressed as civilians seized the girl in her fiance's house June 13 almost under the nose of a German sentry.

## Turkey: Allies Win Diplomatic Victory

By Dr. Kurd Albu
*Former Legal Counselor to the Turkish Government*
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Even if Turkey does not follow up its diplomatic rupture with Germany by actually entering the war on the United Nations side, the enormous success of Allied diplomacy in the Middle East cannot be ovestimated.

First, the immediate consequence of the diplomatic break will be the ending of all commercial relations between both countries and the stoppage of all deliveries of goods to Germany. Although since April, 1944, the Turks have blocked the export of chrome to Germany, they continued to ship, nevertheless, numerous articles such as tanin, oil, eggs, raisins, figs, rice, and other raw materials urgently needed for feeding the German population and the Nazi war machine.

There is evidence that the Allies will recompense Turkey for the loss of whatever goods it had been receiving from Germany in return, including whatever material is needed for the completion of Turkish armament and postwar industrialization.

**Passage of Allied Ships**

Second, there is little doubt that the question of the Aegean-Black Sea Straits has been settled in a manner favorable to the Allies and in accordance with Russian demands. It can be presumed that for the duration of the war, the Straits will be open to Allied warships and auxiliary vessels, since Turkey, according to the Montreux Treaty of 1936, as a belligerent nation is entitled to permit passage through the Straits of all kind of Allied shipping.

Such a possibility will greatly facilitate the delivery of military and other equipment to the Russian Black Sea ports of Odessa and Sevastopol. At the same time the possible withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war may be speeded up with the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgas threatened by Allied warships.

Moreover, the German positions between the Caucasian mountains and the mouth of the Danube are likely to become untenable, since the German-Romanian Army, now protecting the Romanian oilfields in Ploesti and the capital of Bucharest could be outflanked and attacked from the rear.

**Nazi Offer**

The first symptom of the danger, threatening the Southeastern bastion of Hitler's European Fortress can be seen by the fact that Germany had started the evacuation of the strongly fortified ports of Varna and Burgas and offered the Turks the evacuation of all Greek islands and even a stretch of the Greek mainland before the diplomatic break was announced.

Before Allied ships can reach the Black Sea all German garrisons must be cleaned out of Crete, the Aegean islands, and the Dodecanese. These troops, already beaten by the Allied blockade and the sinking of a part of their supply ships, are not likely to prove a match for a powerful Allied fleet and expeditionary corps, supported by aircraft carriers with bases on the Isle of Cyprus and perhaps on the Anatolian coast. Turkey, furthermore, already has prepared strong air bases deep in the Anatolian region for Allied air-borne troops now stationed in Syria and Palestine.

[The Associated Press said in a dispatch from Ankara that Premier Sukru Saracoglu has not indicated whether the Allied will be given immediate bases for their bombers in Turkey. However, it was admitted that such a request might be the next move in the long chain of negotiations that led to the break with Germany.]

**Effect on Satellites**

Third, the decision of the Turkish Government will have a considerable effect on Germany's satellites Bulgaria and Romania. Bulgaria, already shaken to its foundations by the collapse of its German allies in Russia and by Russian diplomatic pressure, is seeking to abandon the Axis bandwagon, even to returning to Greece and Yugoslavia all its stolen territory.

Latest reports from Sofia indicate that the Bulgarian Government has demanded the evacuation of German troops numbering two divisions and numerous technicians.

Fourth, the break in Turkish-German relations should result in an immediate expulsion of Nazi spies and propagandists, who have been doing their insidious work from Ankara, Istanbul, Adana, Smyrna, and Alexandrette. The departure of the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, from Turkey to the Reich or perhaps in the custody of a "neutral" state in order not to fall in the hands of Heinrich Himmler's Gestapo has to be regarded as a great success.

[A Berlin radiocast said Herr von Papen was expected to report to Hitler in the German Capital today.]

Turkey doubtless will make every effort to avoid actual warfare with Germany. According to some advices its entrance into the war is not scheduled before Oct. 15, 1944. It can be hoped for that at that date its military help will not longer be needed. Turkey's present attitude must be welcomed as one more sign that Germany faces defeat in the very near future.

## Germans Buy Up All Ankara Tinned Food

*Recorded by CBS*

London, Aug. 3

The Germans took advantage of their advance expectation that the Turks would break diplomatic relations, by buying all the merchandise they could lay their hands on, an Ankara correspondent reported over the British radio.

Practically all the tinned food in Ankara was bought up as the Germans, in their preparations for leaving, practically cleaned out the tinned stocks, the radio report said.

## Night Travel In France Told By Repatriates

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 3—Five hundred and eighteen British subjects arrived here from Camps Vittel in France and Liebenau and Bergenbelsen in Germany after an eight-day-and-night trip through French territory to complete the exchange of about 1,800 British and German nationals.

They had none of the excitements of their predecessors, although at one point they were bombed by an American plane which dived alongside the train without strafing it. The journey was made by night, as day movement in France now is considered too perilous.

In France, they witnessed trainloads of Anglo-American prisoners being herded into cattle trucks.

Most tragic group among the exchanges consisted of 153 Jews from Bengasi and Derna in North Africa, mostly children who were evacuated from their homes by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and placed in forced labor camps in Italy before being transferred to Innsbruck and Liebenau and who now will be sent by special ship back to Tripoli.

The only contact the repatriates had with the Maquisards was sight of a trainload of Underground prisoners who were not allowed to communicate in any manner with British internees, and it was obvious that since the previous trainload, French civilians had received instructions under pain of capital punishment not to communicate with British internee trains.

Other internees from such Dutch camps as Westerbork confirm that Jews still are being deported every Tuesday to extermination camps in Poland and that Jewish suicides are now a common occurrence in most civilian camps as soon as the imminence of their fate is known.

Most of the repatriates boarded the Drottningholm for the return voyage to their homeland. The Drottningholme was scheduled to sail today at the same time the remaining Germans here travel to the Reich in three special trains.

Without exception, the repatriates paid tribute to Red Cross parcels, without which, they said, they would have been unable to endure their four years' confinement.

## Ukraine Group Reports Cruelty In Nazi Hospital

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP) — The Ukraine State Atrocities Committee charged today that 150,000 patients passed on in a German hospital at Slavuta, about 160 miles west of Kiev, during the two years of Nazi occupation.

The Committee charged that German doctors herded new patients at gun-point into a room where 1,800 were already infected.

Evidence was collected by investigators under Nikita Kruschev, head of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, said the Committee, which included medical and legal experts. Their findings were given a full page, with photographs, in all Soviet newspapers.

The patients were fatally starved on a diet of 350 grams of ersatz flour, made of ground wood pulp and containing less than 2 per cent of starch, the committee said.

Other charges were:

Red Army prisoners were tortured and beaten, and many were buried alive. Hospital newcomers were robbed of warm clothing and shoes by guards.

Barbed wire, searchlights, and machine guns surrounded 10 brick barracks, where 15,000 to 18,000 patients were housed.

## *Art Treasure Found in Italy*

WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTh ARMY SOUTH OF FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 3 (AP)—A great treasure of Italian art, most of it still within range of German guns, has been discovered in houses south of Florence where Eighth Army troops are fighting forward toward liberation of the great art center.

The paintings, including Botticelli's "Primavera," were piled in chateaus when custodians of Florence's masterpieces were worried about air-raid damage.

Discovery of the art treasures and the danger to which they were exposed was made by Vaughan Thomas, correspondent for the British Broadcasting Corporation, and Maj. Eric Linklater, in private life a novelist and playwright.

They went into a house to view the battle, and in the rooms, littered with broken glass, plaster, and waste paper, they saw canvases stacked against the wall.

They soon found the custodian, an aged art expert from Florence, who had been guarding the masterpieces, which were scattered over the countryside in a number of houses.

He pleaded for a guard for the priceless works.

He said the Germans had promised to move the paintings back to Florence or out of the danger zone, but when the Eighth Army pressed closer they could not spare the transport. They had carefully respected the paintings during their occupation, he said.

A complete inventory of the paintings has not yet been made. Among them are "The Battle of San German" by Uccello, "Madonna" by Cimabue, and paintings by Andrea del Sarto, Ducio, Giotto, Fra Angelico and many other great masters.

# Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 800,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 797,280 |
| 1924 volume to date | 161,106,320 |
| 1943 volume to date | 199,153,960 |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 55.0 | Prev. day | 54.8 |
| Month ago | 56.0 | Year ago | 49.6 |
| 1944 high | 56.4 | 1924 low | 49.5 |

| Stks./Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACF-Brill Motor | 21 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9½ | |
| Adams Exp .15e | 5 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Air Reduction 1e | 4 | 40½ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Alaska Juneau | 16 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Allegheny Corp | 26 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| Allegheny pf | 28 | 31⅞ | 31 | 31 | —1 |
| Alleg pr pf | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| Alleg Ludlum .70e | 5 | 26¾ | 26⅝ | 26¾ | — ⅛ |
| Allen Indust ¾ag | 2 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| Al Chem & Dye 6 | 3 | 148 | 147½ | 148 | |
| Allied Mills 2e | 2 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅜ |
| Allied Strs 1 | 12 | 20¼ | 20 | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Allis Ch Mfg ⅓e | 8 | 37⅞ | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Alpha P Cem ¾e | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| Amal Lea | 1 | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Amerada Pet 3 | 7 | 103½ | 101¾ | 103¾ | —1¼ |
| Am Airlines 1½ag | 9 | 76 | 75¼ | 75¼ | |
| Am Bk Note .80e | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| Am Bosch ½e | 12 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ¾ |
| Am Brake Sh ¾e | 2 | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 64 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can 3 | 3 | 91¾ | 91¼ | 91¼ | + ¼ |
| Am Can pf 7 † | 30 | 176½ | 176½ | 176½ | |
| Am Car & F 2½e | 6 | 39⅞ | 39¼ | 39½ | — ¼ |
| Am C & F pf 5½e | 1 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | — ⅞ |
| Am Chicle 4a † | 70 | 116¾ | 116½ | 116¾ | + ⅜ |
| Am Colortype .30e | 3 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ¼ |
| Am Crystal Sugar | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| Am Cyn S pf 6 † | 12 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| Am Distil | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Encaus Tiling | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| Am European ¾e | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Export L 2 | 6 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | + ½ |
| Am & For Pow | 5 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | |
| Am&FPS6pf 4½k | 1 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | — ¾ |
| Am&FPS7pf5¼k | 3 | 91½ | 91¼ | 91½ | |
| Am&FP 2pf | 12 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | — ¾ |
| Am Hide & Leath | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Am Home Pr 2.40 | 2 | 72¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Ice | 5 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | — ¼ |
| Am Internat .20e | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Am Invest III .60 | 5 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Locomotive¼ae | 17 | 18¾ | 17⅞ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Locom pf 7 | 3 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | |
| Am M&Fdy .80 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Am M&Met ¼pe | 9 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Metal ¾ae | 3 | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | + ⅛ |
| Am Metal pf 6 † | 20 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | + ½ |
| Am NewsCo 1.80 † | 20 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37½ | + ⅜ |
| Am Pow & Lt | 5 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| Am P&L $6 pf | 16 | 50½ | 49½ | 49¾ | — ⅞ |
| Am P&L $5 pf | 4 | 46 | 45½ | 45⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Am Rad&St S .30e | 91 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| Am R Mill .40e | 31 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15½ | |
| Am R Mpf 4½ x | 190 | 73½ | 72½ | 73 | + ¼ |
| Am SafetyRaz ½ae | 13 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| Am Sh Bldg 2e † | 90 | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29⅞ | + ¼ |
| Am Smelt & R 2 | *4 | 40½ | 40 | 40 | + ⅛ |
| Am Smelt&Ref 7 | 60 | 153 | 152½ | 152½ | —1¼ |
| Am Stl Fdrs 2 | 13 | 24⅞ | 24⅜ | 24¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Snuff pf 6 † | 10 | 140½ | 140½ | 140½ | +1½ |
| Am Stove .90e | 5 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Sug Ref 2e | 5 | 45 | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Sum Tob 1e | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ⅛ |
| Am Tel & Tel 9 | 9 | 163⅜ | 163⅜ | 163⅜ | |
| Am Tobacco 3a | 2 | 71½ | 71 | 71 | —1 |
| Am Tob B 3a | 5 | 72 | 72 | 72 | |
| Am Tob pf 6 † | 20 | 149 | 148 | 148 | — ½ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½e | 12 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13 | — ¼ |
| Am Viscose 1½e | 4 | 45½ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Am Wat Wks | 63 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Woolen | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Wool pf 4k | 3 | 90½ | 88½ | 88½ | —1½ |
| Am Z Inc L & S | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| Anacon Cop 1½e | 23 | 26¼ | 25⅞ | 26 | — ¼ |
| Anaconda&Chile | 150 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | — ½ |
| Anchor Hk& .30e | 4 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27½ | — ⅜ |
| Andes Copper | 2 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| Arch-Dan-M 1e | 1 | 52¼ | 52⅛ | 52¼ | — ⅛ |
| Armour & Co | 20 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | — ¼ |
| Armstrong Cork ¾ae | 2 | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¾ | — ¼ |
| Armstrong Ck ¾ae | 2 | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¾ | — ¼ |
| Arnold Const 1¼ | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Artloom Corp .30e | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Assd DryGoods¾ae | 16 | 17⅛ | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| Assd DGd 2 pf7 † | 10 | 101½ | 100½ | 100½ | |
| Asso In of 5 † | 40 | 106⅜ | 106⅛ | 106⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Atch T&SF 4½e | 26 | 68 | 65¾ | 66⅝ | —1⅜ |
| Atch T & S pf 5 | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | + ¾ |
| Atl Coast L 1½e | 23 | 40 | 38¾ | 37¾ | —1⅛ |
| Atlas Refining ½e | 11 | 21 | 30½ | 30½ | — ⅛ |
| Atl Ref pf 4 † | 90 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | |
| Austin Nichols | 2 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Aust N prA3⅓pk † | 10 | 76 | 76 | 76 | |
| Aviation Corp .40e | 60 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Baldwin Loco pf 3½ | 29 | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio | 21 | 88⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 17 | 16¾ | 16 | 16 | — ⅝ |
| Bangor & Ar | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Barber Asph | 2 | 23¾ | 23½ | 23¾ | + ⅛ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 6 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅜ |
| Bath Ir Wks 3e | 20 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Beatrice Cr 1.70e | 2 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | |
| Beat Cr pf 4¼a † | 20 | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| Beech Airc 1g | 3 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| Bell Aircraft 1e | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| Belding-Hem .80 | 2 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Bendix Aviat 1½e | 6 | 39¼ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Benef Ind Ln .60e | 3 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | |
| Best & Co 1.60a | 4 | 38¼ | 38 | 38 | —1⅛ |
| Best Foods 1e | 3 | 19¼ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| Beth Steel 4½ae | 30 | 63½ | 62½ | 62⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Black&Decker1.60 | 6 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| Blaw-Knox .30e | 13 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Boeing Airplane 1e | 8 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| Bohm Al&Br 1½e | 1 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | — ¾ |
| Bon Ami A 4 † | 30 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | — ¼ |
| Bon Ami B 2½ † | 10 | 51 | 51 | 51 | + ¼ |
| Bond Strs 2 | 1 | 42 | 41¾ | 42 | |
| Borden Co 1.20e | 15 | 32⅞ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 2 | 40 | 40 | 40 | + ⅛ |
| Boston & Maine | 9 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Braniff Airw .60 | 58 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Bridgeport Br 1 | 8 | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| Briggs Mfg 2 | 10 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | — ¼ |
| Briggs & Strat 3 | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | |
| Bristol-Myers 1e | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | — ⅛ |
| Brklyn Un Gas ¼ae | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| Brunswick Cr .30e | 4 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg | 72 | 11¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ¼ |
| Budd Mfg$5pf5 † | 120 | 69 | 68 | 68¼ | + ¼ |
| Budd Wheel ¼ae | 7 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Bullard Co ½e | 2 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| Bulova Watch 2 | 3 | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | — ½ |
| Burl Mills 1.20e | 4 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Burr&Mach.55e | 13 | 14½ | 14 | 14¼ | + ⅛ |
| Bush Term ¼ae | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| Bush T pf 6 † | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | |
| Bush TB pf2¼k † | 40 | 49 | 49 | 49 | |
| Butler Br pf 1½ | 1 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | |
| Butler Bros .30e | 3 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| Butte C & Z ¾ag | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Byers AM Co ¼ae | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Byron Jackson ¾ae | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ½ |
| Calif Pack 1½ | 4 | 29¾ | 29 | 29 | — ¼ |
| Callahan Z-Lead | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Calumet&Hec .40e | 7 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Campbell Wy ¾ae | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ½ |
| Can Dry G Ale ¾ae | 8 | 29⅛ | 28¾ | 28¾ | — ½ |
| Canad Pacific ¼ae | 14 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Cannon Mills 2 | 1 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ | + ¼ |
| Capital Adm A | 2 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅜ |
| Carriers&Gen .20 | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Case Jl Co ¾ae | 5 | 36½ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ¾ |
| Case (JI) pf 7 † | 70 | 146½ | 146½ | 146½ | |
| Caterpill Tractor 2 | 1 | 49⅜ | 49⅛ | 49⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Celanese 1stpf4¾ | 1 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 † | 20 | 119 | 119 | 119 | + ½ |
| Celotex Corp ½ | 2 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| Celotex Cp pf 1 † | 70 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| Cent Aguirre 1½ | 2 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cent Foundry | 5 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cent R R N J | 2 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ | — ¾ |
| Cent VioletaS1¼e | 1 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | — ¼ |
| Cerro de Pas 2¼e | 6 | 31½ | 35¼ | 35¼ | — ¼ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 31 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Certain-teedpf † | 330 | 102 | 99½ | 99½ | —1¾ |
| Champ Pap&F ½e | 4 | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| Checker Cab | 4 | 41 | 40½ | 40½ | —1½ |
| Ches & Ohio 3 | 31 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | — ½ |
| Chi & E III 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Chi & E III A 1e | 8 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Grt West | 14 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6 | — ¼ |
| Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞sk | 5 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ¾ |
| Chi Mill Or .30e | 4 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | — ¾ |
| Chi No West | 29 | 26⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | —1⅛ |
| Chi&NW pf .15e | 54 | 63¼ | 61½ | 61½ | —1½ |
| Chi Pneu Tool 2 | 4 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅜ |
| Chi Pneu T cv pf3 | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | — ½ |
| Chi PT prpf2½ ↑ | 200 | 52 | 50½ | 52 | +1 |
| Chickasha Cot O 1 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Childs Co | 25 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| Chrysler Corp 1¾e | 8 | 93⅛ | 92⅞ | 92⅞ | — ⅛ |
| City I&F 1.20 | 10 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| City Stores | 5 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Clark Equip 1½e | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| Clev E I pf 4½ † | 20 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | + ¼ |
| Climax Molyb1 .20e | 2 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ¼ |
| Cluett Peab 1e | 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ¼ |
| Coca-Cola A 3 †140 | | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | + ¼ |
| Colgate-Palm ½ae | 12 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Collins & Aik ½e | 2 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | — ½ |
| Color Fuel & Iron 1 | 4 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅜ |
| Col & South † | 50 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| Colo & South 1pf † | 120 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| Columb B cast A .80e | 8 | 31¼ | 31 | 31 | |
| Columb Gas pf 7 † | 20 | 149 | 149 | 149 | + ½ |
| Comm Edison 1.60 | 38 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| Comm Ed pf 5 | 3 | 107½ | 107 | 107 | |
| Comm Film Ind | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| Comm Film pf ⅛sk | 3 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| Comm Laund .60e | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| Comm Nat Gas 1a | 8 | 22⅜ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Comm RR Cuba pf | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Comm Vultex 1¼e | *27 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅛ |
| Comm Wat pf 1¼ | 2 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| Consol'n Coal | 3 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| ConsumP pf4½ † | 140 | 106¾ | 106½ | 106½ | |
| Container Corp¾ae | *8 | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Bak ½ae | 5 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Bak pf 8 | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | +1 |
| Cont Can ½e | 4 | 40⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ⅞ |
| Cont Diam F .30e | 6 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Ins 1.60a | 5 | 45½ | 45 | 45 | — ½ |
| Cont Motors .30e | 26 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del .60e | 13 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| Cooper Bess pf3 † | 40 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | + ½ |
| CopperweldStl .80 | 16 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 † | 80 | 48¾ | 48⅜ | 48¾ | — ⅛ |
| Corn Prod 2.60 | 8 | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¼ | — ¼ |
| Cornell-D E .40e | 3 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| Coty Inc .15e | 10 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| Coty Interna † | 14 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Crane Co 1 | 13 | 25¾ | 25 | 25 | — ¼ |
| Crane Co pf 5 † | 50 | 109¾ | 109¼ | 109¾ | |
| Cream of Wh 1⅓ | 1 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | |
| Crosley Corp ⅓ae | 4 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Cork ½e | 3 | 37 | 36¼ | 36¼ | — ¾ |
| Crown Zeller 1 | 4 | 19⅛ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Zel pf 5 † | 10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | + ¾ |
| Crucible Steel 3g | 3 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | —1 |
| Crucible Stl pf 5 | 1 | 78⅞ | 78⅞ | 78⅞ | — ½ |
| Cube R R pf | †150 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| Cuban-A Sug .40g | 8 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cudahy Packing | 3 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | — ½ |
| Curtis Publishing | 16 | 9⅛ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Curtis Pub pr pf3a | 52 | 53 | 52½ | 52½ | + ⅛ |
| Curtis-Wright ⅓ag | 40 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| Curtis-Wr A 1e | 7 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| Cutler-Ham .70e | 8 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | — ½ |
| Davison Chem 1e | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| Decca Record 1.20 | 1 | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Deere & Co pf1.40 | 2 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | |
| Del & Hudson | 4 | 35⅞ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | — ⅞ |
| Del Lack & West | 25 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8 | — ⅜ |
| Detroit Edi .90e | 3 | 20⅜ | 20½ | 20⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Diam Match 1⅓ | 2 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31¼ | — ½ |
| Diam Match pf1⅓a | 10 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| Dist Co-Sg h2.22 | 2 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| Doehler D Cas¾ae | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| Dome Mines h1.60 | 3 | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Douglas Airc 5g | 3 | 52¾ | 52½ | 52½ | — ¾ |
| Dow Chem 3 | 4 | 127⅞ | 127¾ | 127⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Dow Chem pf 4 | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | |
| Dresser Mfg 1e | 6 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Dunhill Int | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| du Pont de N 2½ae | 12 | 155½ | 154½ | 154¾ | — ¾ |
| duPont pf 4½g | 4 | 126 | 126 | 126 | |
| Dup Lt 1 pf 5 † | 20 | 119 | 119 | 119 | |
| Eagle Pich L .45e | 6 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅜ |
| Eastern R M .20e | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| Eaton Mfg 3 | 2 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | + ⅛ |
| Edis Brs Strs .80a | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| El Auto-Lite 1e | 3 | 44⅛ | 44 | 44 | |
| Electric Boat ¾ae | 10 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| El&Mus Ind .08e | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| El Power & Lt | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| El Pow&Lt $6 pf | 1 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | |
| El Pow&Lt $7 pf | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| El Storage Bat 2 | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | + ⅛ |
| Endic-John pf 4 † | 20 | 106 | 106 | 106 | + ⅛ |
| Eng Pub Service | 60 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Eng Pb $5 pf5 | †150 | 100 | 98¼ | 98¼ | —1¾ |
| Eng Pb $6 pf6 † | 30 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 | |
| Erie R R 1⅔e | 4 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Erie R R ct ⅓e | 10 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Erie R R pf A 5 | 6 | 59¼ | 58¾ | 59¼ | + ¾ |
| EurekaVCleaner¼ae | 10 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | — ⅜ |
| Evans Prod 1¼e | 6 | 14¼ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| Ex-Cell-O 2.60 | 2 | 36¼ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Fairbanks Morse1a | 2 | 38⅞ | 38⅝ | 38⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | 6 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | — ⅛ |
| Farns Tel & Rad | 18 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ⅛ |
| Fed Mng & S 1e | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅛ |
| Fed MotTruck .40 | 15 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| Federal D Strs1¼ | 1 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¾ | + ⅛ |
| FedDStrs pf4¼k † | 50 | 100½ | 100 | 100 | + ½ |
| Ferro Enam ½e | 2 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | |
| Firestone 1¾e | 6 | 48¾ | 47¾ | 48¾ | — ¼ |
| Firest T&R pf4½ | 1 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | |
| First Nat Strs 2½ | 2 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| Flintkote .30e | 8 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Florence Stove 2 | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Florsheim Sh A 2 | 4 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| Follansbee StU | 5 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| FollansbeeStU pf † | 40 | 47 | 47 | 47 | — ½ |
| Food Mach .70e | 2 | 61 | 60 | 60 | —2 |
| Foster Wheeler¼ae | 6 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21 | — ⅜ |
| FostWhpf 1½ † | 250 | 223⅛ | 223⅛ | 223⅛ | |
| Francisco Sugar | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| Freeport Sulph 2 | 5 | 33¼ | 33 | 33 | — ⅜ |
| Fruehauf Tra 1.20e | 3 | 40¼ | 40 | 40 | — ⅜ |
| Fruehauf T pf † | 100 | 112¾ | 112 | 112 | |
| Gt W Sug pf 7 † | 20 | 153 | 153 | 153 | —1½ |
| Green H L 2a | 3 | 48 | 48 | 48 | —1½ |
| Greyhound Corp 1 | 10 | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Greyhound pf .55 | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| Grum Airc En 1e | 5 | 5 | 14½ | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Guantan Sugar | 15 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ¼ |
| Guantan Sug pf † | 80 | 167 | 164 | 164 | |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 2 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | — ⅜ |
| Gulf M&O pf2½e | 3 | 54 | 54 | 54 | + ½ |
| Gulf Oil 1a | 7 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | — ¼ |
| Hack W pfA13¾ † | 40 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| Hamil Watch .20e | 5 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| Hamil Wat pf 6 † | 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| Hat Corp AmA¼e | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Harb-Walker 1 | 15 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18⅜ | — ¼ |
| HatCpAm pf6½ † | 10 | 105 | 105 | 105 | —3 |
| Hayes Mfg | 95 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Hazel-AtlasGl5 † | 40 | 105⅞ | 105¼ | 105⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Hecht Co .30e | 3 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ¼ |
| Hercules Motor 1 | 2 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅛ |
| Hinde&D Pap½e | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| Holland-Furn 2 | 1 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | + ¾ |
| Hollander&Son¾e | 7 | 17⅞ | 16⅞ | 17⅞ | + ⅞ |
| Holly Sugar 1 | 3 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ⅛ |
| Homestake Min | 7 | 45¼ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Houd Hersh A2½ | 1 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | — ¼ |
| Houd-Hers B ½e | 4 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| Household Fin 4 | 2 | 68⅛ | 68½ | 68½ | — ½ |
| HoustonL&P 3.60 | 2 | 68 | 67½ | 67½ | — ½ |
| Houston Oil | 28 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Howe Sound 2 | 1 | 36½ | 36¼ | 36¼ | |
| Hudson & Man pf | 4 | 101⅛ | 10 | 10 | — ¼ |
| Hud Bay M&S h2 | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | + ⅛ |
| HudsonMotor .20e | 41 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Hupp Motor | 115 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Idaho Pow 1.60 | 2 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| Illinois Central | 9 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | — ⅜ |
| Ill Central pf | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | —1 |
| Indpls Pw&Lt .90e | 3 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | |
| Indust Rayon 2 | 2 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ | — ¾ |
| Ind Rayon pf 4½ | 1 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | Aug 2 |
| Inger-Rand 4¼e | 1 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | + ¾ |
| Inland Steel 3e | 6 | 85 | 84½ | 84½ | — ⅛ |
| Inspirat C Cop ¾ae | 5 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Intercoe Rubber 1g | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| Intercn-Cp pf 6 †3⅓ | | 112 | 113¾ | 111¾ | + ⅛ |
| InterlakeIron .35g | 34 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Int Harvester 2.60 | 8 | 78 | 77½ | 77½ | + ⅛ |
| Int Hydro-Elec A | 2 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| IntMinerals&Ch¼e | 3 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| Int Min & Ch pf 4 | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | +1 |
| Int Nick Can 1.60 | 42 | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | + ⅛ |
| Int Paper | 141 | 20 | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Int Paper pf 5 | 2 | 83 | 83 | 83 | + ⅛ |
| Int Shoe 1.80 | 1 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | |
| Int Silver 3 | 2 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | — ½ |
| Int Tel & Tel | 152 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| Int Tel&Tel for ct | 47 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | |
| Interst Dept S ¾ae | 2 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅜ |
| Island Crk Coal 2 | 8 | 40 | 39 | 39½ | — ¼ |
| Jervis W B .60e | 2 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| Johns Manville 1e | 1 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | |
| Jones&L Stl 2 | 7 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Jones&LStl pf A 5 | 8 | 70⅜ | 70½ | 70⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Jones&LStl pf B 5 | 2 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | — ¼ |
| Joy Mfg .80 | 5 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| Kan City South | 10 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅜ |
| Kayser J ⅓e | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ¼ |
| Kelsey-HWB 1¾e | 2 | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Kennecott Cop 1e | 10 | 32 | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ⅛ |
| Keyst S&W .60e | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| Kin $5 pf 4½k † | 2 | 68¼ | 68½ | 68½ | — ⅛ |
| Kress S H 1.60 | 2 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34½ | — ⅛ |
| Kresge (SS) 1 | 1 | 25¾ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Kroger Grocery 2 | 4 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36 | — ⅛ |
| Laclede Gas pf † | 20 | 86 | 86 | 86 | —1 |
| Lambert Co 1½ | 9 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| Lane Bryant 1a | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | +1 |
| Lee Rub & T 1¾e | 2 | 42½ | 41¾ | 41¾ | —1⅛ |
| Lehigh C&N ¾ae | 10 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Lehigh Port C ¾ae | 3 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — ⅛ |
| LehighPortCpf4 † | 50 | 120½ | 120¼ | 120¼ | —1¼ |
| Lehigh Val Coal | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | |
| Lehigh Val Coal pf | 8 | 26¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | —1 |
| Lehigh Val RR | 4 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| LehmanCorp1.20a | 8 | 25½ | 35½ | 35½ | + ⅛ |
| Lehn & Fink 1.40 | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| Lerner Stores 2½g | 2 | 41 | 40⅞ | 41 | + ⅛ |
| LibbyMcN&L ¼ae | 24 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Life Savers 1⅓e | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | + ⅛ |
| Liggett&My B 3a | 2 | 83 | 82½ | 82½ | + ½ |
| Liggett&My pf7 † | 50 | 179 | 179 | 179 | + ¼ |
| LimaLocomotive 3 | 40 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Link Belt 2 | *2 | 39¼ | 39 | 39 | |
| Lion Oil Ref 1 | 7 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| Liquid Carbonic 1a | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| Lockheed Airc 1a | 14 | 17

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 4⅜ | 5 |
| American Barge Line Co | 11⅞ | 13 |
| American Hardware Co | 29¾ | 31¾ |
| American Manufacturing | 43¼ | 46¾ |
| American Manufacturing 5 pf | 94¾ | ... |
| American Optical Co | 31⅝ | 33⅛ |
| American Wringer Co | 10¼ | 11⅛ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 40⅞ | ... |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 79¾ | ... |
| Appleton Company | 33½ | 36⅛ |
| Applied Arts Corp | 3⅜ | 4⅛ |
| Arlington Mills | 49⅞ | 55 |
| Art Metal Construction | 23¾ | 25⅛ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 29 | 31 |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 2⅞ | 3⅜ |
| Automobile Banking 1.50 pf | 18⅜ | 20¼ |
| Bausch & Lomb Opical Co | 24¼ | 26½ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 109½ | ... |
| Bendix Home Appliance | 8⅞ | 9⅜ |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 18 | 19⅝ |
| Berkshire iFne Spinu $5 uf | 78¼ | ... |
| Bird & Son Inc 5 pf | 99½ | ... |
| Boston Wharf Company | 24⅝ | 26¼ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rubber | 35¾ | 38½ |
| Brown Co pf | 34 | 36¾ |
| Campbell A S(Co Inc | 7⅜ | 8⅛ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 39¾ | ... |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 34¾ | 36½ |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 16⅝ | 17¾ |
| Colonial Stores | 19⅛ | 20⅞ |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 43¼ | 46 |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 27¼ | 29¾ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 26½ | 29 |
| Draper Corporation | 76¾ | 79¾ |
| Durez Plastic & Chemical | 64 | 67½ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 15¾ | 17½ |
| Eastern Corporation | 10⅝ | 11¼ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 20⅛ | 22 |
| Evolon Co | 8⅞ | 10⅝ |
| Family Finance Inc. | 12⅛ | 13½ |
| Family Finance pf A | 25 | 27¼ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc. | 43¼ | 48¼ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 35¼ | 38 |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 13⅝ | 17⅛ |
| General Machinery | 21¾ | 23⅝ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 8⅜ | 9⅝ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 52 | 55 |
| Graton & Knight Co | 83⅜ | 97⅛ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 86¼ | 90¼ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 29 | 32 |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 34½ | 36½ |
| Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf | 6¼ | ... |
| Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf | 16 | ... |
| Harrington & Richardson | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| Haselite Mfg Co | 7 | 8¼ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 33¾ | 36¼ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 19¾ | 21¾ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 14⅞ | 16¾ |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 24⅛ | 26⅜ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 28¾ | 31½ |
| International Detrola | 13⅜ | 14¼ |
| Keith George E Co | 60 | ... |
| Kendall Company | 10⅞ | 12⅛ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 21⅜ | 23 |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 36⅜ | 39⅛ |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 24 | 26 |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 107½ | ... |
| Long-Bell Lumber Co | 67⅜ | 73⅜ |
| Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co | 113 | 117 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 27 | 30¼ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 60¾ | 64 |
| Merck & Co | 40¼ | 43¼ |
| Merck & Co 4½s pf | 107½ | 113½ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 48 | 51¼ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing2pf | 70¼ | ... |
| †Metal & Thermit Corp | 22⅜ | 24⅞ |
| Millers Falls Company | 9⅛ | 10½ |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 10⅜ | 10⅞ |
| Nashawena Mills | 19⅝ | 21¼ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 75 | ... |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 37½ | 40½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 83¾ | 87¾ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 28⅜ | 31⅜ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 5¼ | 6¼ |
| National Shirt Shops | 14¼ | 15¾ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 65¼ | 69¾ |
| New England Lime Co | 4⅜ | 7⅜ |
| Newmarket Manifac Co | 88 | 93 |
| Nicholson File Company | 35¾ | 38 |
| Nonquitt Mills | 34¼ | 37¼ |
| Ohio Finance | 9¼ | 10¼ |
| Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line | 45¾ | 48¾ |
| Parker Appliance | 12⅜ | 13⅞ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 115 | 119½ |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 70 | ... |
| Quincy Mkt C S & W $ pf | 89 | ... |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 3⅜ | 3⅞ |
| Richardson & Co | 46½ | 49½ |
| Rochester Telephone | 15 | 16 |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 33 | 35 |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 33 | ... |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 62¾ | ... |
| Sanford Mills | 41¾ | 44¾ |
| Submarine Signal Co | 34¼ | 36¾ |
| Tampax Inc | 5⅝ | 6⅜ |
| Time Incorporated | 60¼ | 63¼ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 2¾ | 3⅛ |
| United Elastic Corp | 17⅜ | 19¼ |
| U S Envelope Company | 71¾ | 76¾ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | 124½ | 129½ |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 86 | 89¾ |
| Waltham Watch Co 7 pf | 103½ | ... |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 29 | 31 |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 8 | 9¼ |
| Warren Bros Class B | 39¾ | 42¾ |
| Warren Bros Class C | 15⅜ | 16¾ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 43½ | 46½ |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 11¼ | 12⅜ |

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

### Public Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power $7 pf | 115¾ | 119¾ |
| Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf | 104¼ | 108¼ |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 109¾ | 113¾ |
| Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf | 96¼ | 100¼ |
| Central Pwr & Light 7 pf | 117¼ | 121¼ |
| General Water G & E $3 pf | 48¾ | 51¾ |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 32½ | 35 |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 105¾ | ... |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 105¼ | 109¼ |
| Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf | 104¼ | 108¼ |
| Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf | 103¼ | 107¼ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 110¾ | 114¾ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 93⅜ | ... |
| Northern Nat Gas Co (com) | 31¼ | 33½ |
| No States Power Del 6 pf | 70 | 73 |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 80 | 83 |
| *Ohio Power 4½s pf | 113¼ | 117¼ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf | 110¾ | 114¾ |
| Ohio Pub 7 pf | 115¾ | 119¾ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 105¾ | 109¾ |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 104¾ | 108¼ |
| Public Service Colo. | 26 | 27½ |
| Public Service Ind. | 17⅞ | 19⅜ |
| Public Service Ind 5 pf | 106¼ | 110¼ |
| Public Service Okla 5 pf | 110¾ | 114¾ |
| Rochester Gas & El 5 pf | 107 | 111 |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 107⅛ | 111¼ |
| San Diego Gas & Electric | 13⅜ | 14½ |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co | 19⅝ | 21⅝ |
| Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 116 | ... |
| Southwestern Public Serv | 16¼ | 17½ |
| Tampa Electric Co | 24¼ | 26¼ |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 108¾ | 112¾ |
| Texas Power & Light 6 pf | 107¾ | 111¾ |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | 14⅝ | 16 |

*Ex-dividend.

### N. E. Utility Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 14⅜ | 15⅞ |
| Beverly Gas & Electric | 40 | ... |
| Brockton Gas Light | 91½ | 93⅜ |
| Central aMine Power 6 pf | 108 | 113 |
| Central Maine Power 7 pf | 120 | 125 |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv | 15¾ | 17¼ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf | 108½ | ... |
| Conn Light & Power | 43 | 45¼ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso | 24½ | 26½ |
| Eastern Utilities Asso conv | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| Fall River Gas Works | 24¾ | ... |
| Fitchburg Gas & Electric | 38¾ | 41 |
| Green Mountain Power pf | 86 | 90 |
| Hartford Electric Light | 51¼ | 54 |
| Haverhill Electric | 26¾ | 29¼ |
| Haverhill Gas Light | 17 | 18¾ |
| Holyoke Water Power | 16 | 18 |
| Lawrence Gas & Electric | 31 | ... |
| Lowell Electric Light | 37¼ | 40¼ |
| Lynn Gas & Electric | 80¾ | 84¼ |
| Mass Power & Light pf | 17¼ | 18⅝ |
| Mass Utilities Assc pf | 32¾ | 35¼ |
| Narragansett Elec pf | 57 | 60¼ |
| N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf | 34¾ | 36½ |
| N E Power Assn 6 pf | 61 | 63 |
| N E Public Serv $7 pr ln | 104 | 108 |
| N E Public Serv $6 pr ln | 98½ | 102½ |
| N E Public Serv $7 pf | 40¼ | 42¾ |
| N E Public Serv $6 pf | 38¼ | 40¾ |
| Newport Electric | 22½ | ... |
| Providence Gas | 7¾ | 8⅝ |
| Pub Serv of N H $6 pf | 108½ | 113½ |
| R I Pub Serv pf | 31 | 33½ |
| Rockland Light & Power | 7⅞ | 8¾ |
| Springfield Gas Light | 21¾ | 23¾ |
| Western Mass Companies | 23¾ | 25¾ |

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 133½ | 141½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a | 50¼ | 52¾ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 33¾ | 35½ |
| Agricultural (3a) | 73½ | 77 |
| American Alliance (1a) | 22¼ | 24¼ |
| American Casualty Co | 11⅜ | 12⅝ |
| American Equitable (1) | 16⅞ | 18⅜ |
| American Insurance Newark (½a) | 15 | 16¼ |
| American Re-Insurance (2) | 50½ | 53½ |
| American Reserve | 15¼ | 16¼ |
| American Surety (2½) | 55¾ | 58¼ |
| Baltimore-American (.20a) | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| Bankers & Shippers (4) | 81 | 86 |
| Boston (16a) | 575 | 600 |
| Camden Fire (1) | 20⅜ | 21⅞ |
| City of New York (½e) | 17½ | 19½ |
| Connecticut General Life (1a) | 48 | 50 |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 40⅝ | 43½ |
| Federal (1.40) | 45¾ | 49¼ |
| Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a) | 61 | 65 |
| Fireman Fund (SF) (3) | 87 | 91 |
| Firemans's Newark (.40) | 11⅜ | 12¾ |
| Franklin Fire (1a) | 25⅜ | 27⅜ |
| General Reinsurance (2) | 47½ | 50½ |
| Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g) | 16¾ | 18¾ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 43 | 45½ |
| Globe & Republic (¼) | 8½ | 9¼ |
| Great American Insurance (1) | 28⅝ | 30⅜ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 27½ | 29⅝ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 94¼ | 98¾ |
| Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a) | 41¾ | 44¾ |
| Home Insurance (1.20a) | 27½ | 29¾ |
| Homestead (1½g) | 13½ | 15½ |
| Insurance Co N America (2½a) | 83¾ | 86¼ |
| Jersey Insurance New York (1½) | 38½ | 41½ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 7⅞ | 9 |
| Maryland Casualty | 8½ | 9¼ |
| Massachusetts Bond (3½) | 66½ | 70 |
| Merchants&Mfs of New York(.40) | 5¾ | 7 |
| Merchants Fire Association(1½a) | 46½ | 49½ |
| National Fre (2) | 57½ | 60½ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 6¾ | 7½ |
| National Union (3a) | 167 | 177 |
| New Amsterdam Casualty (1) | 25⅞ | 27⅞ |
| New Brunswick (1½) | 27¼ | 29¾ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 45¼ | 48¼ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 13⅝ | 14⅞ |
| North River (1) | 22½ | 24¼ |
| Northeast Insurance | 5¼ | 6 |
| Northern (3a) | 89½ | 94 |
| Pacific Fire (5) | 99½ | 104½ |
| Pacific Indemnity (2a) | 46⅜ | 49¼ |
| Peerless Casualty (60) | 12⅝ | 14¼ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 80⅜ | 84⅝ |
| Preferred Accident (.80a) | 14¼ | 15⅜ |
| Providence-Washington (1a) | 33⅞ | 36⅝ |
| Reinsur Cor New York (075e) | 4½ | 6⅜ |
| Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20) | 27 | 29 |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20) | 21¾ | 23½ |
| St. Paul Fire&Marine (1.60) | 69⅜ | 72¾ |
| Seaboard Surety (1a) | 44¼ | 46¾ |
| Security (1.40) | 35⅛ | 37⅛ |
| Springfield (4½a) | 117 | 122½ |
| Standard Accident | 57¾ | 61½ |
| Travelers (16) | 470 | 485 |
| U S Fid & Guarantee (1a) | 37⅛ | 39⅛ |
| United States Fire (2) | 47½ | 50¼ |
| U S Guarantee (1.60a) | 71½ | 76½ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 32¼ | 34⅝ |

a—also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

### Investment Trusts

| Management | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 3.92 | 4.29 |
| Amerex Holding | 25.50 | 27.375 |
| American Business Shares | 3.77 | 4.13 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 15.05 | 16.18 |
| Bond Inv Tr of America | 101.83 | 106.07 |
| Boston Fund | 17.91 | 19.26 |
| Broad Street Investing | 29.62 | 32.02 |
| Bullock Fund | 15.79 | 17.31 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 3.10 | 3.80 |
| Century Shares Trust | 28.19 | 30.31 |
| Chemical Fund | 9.75 | 10.55 |
| Christiana Securities Co | 2490.00 | 2590.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 9.06 | ... |
| Consolidated Investment Tr | 41.75 | 44.75 |
| Dividend Shares | 1.30 | 1.40 |
| Eaton & Howard Balanced F | 21.88 | 23.51 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 13.33 | 13.41 |
| Equitable Invest Corp | 31.48 | 33.85 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 39.50 | 41.75 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 19.33 | 20.82 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 23.22 | 25.56 |
| General Capital | 34.46 | 37.05 |
| General Investors Trust | 5.54 | 5.97 |
| Group Securities Inc | | |
| Automobile Shares | 6.22 | 1.12 |
| Low Priced Shares | 6.16 | 6.71 |
| Railroad Shares | 3.69 | 4.07 |
| Railroad Equip Shares | 4.27 | 4.71 |
| Steel Shares | 4.44 | 4.89 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | 22.73 | 24.44 |
| Institutional Sec: Bank Group | .90 | 1.00 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance Group | 1.01 | 1.12 |
| †Keystone Custodian Funds | | |

| | Bid | Asked | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B-1 | .... | 29.46 | S-1 | .... | 27.67 |
| B-2 | .... | 32.14 | S-2 | .... | 14.48 |
| B-3 | .... | 19.98 | S-3 | .... | 11.35 |
| B-4 | .... | 11.83 | S-4 | .... | 5.23 |
| K-1 | .... | 18.83 | K-2 | .... | 23.89 |
| †Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | | 97.80 | | | ... |
| †Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd | | 41.50 | | | ... |
| Manhattan Bond Fund | | 9.05 | | | 9.95 |
| Maryland Fund | | 4.55 | | | 5.15 |
| Mass Investors Tr | | 22.00 | | | 23.66 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | | 10.96 | | | 11.78 |
| Mutual Invest | | 11.50 | | | 12.57 |
| Nation Wide Voting | | 1.33 | | | 1.46 |
| New England Fund | | 12.91 | | | 13.91 |
| New York Stocks | | | | | |
| Automobile | | 6.75 | | | 7.44 |
| Railroad | | 5.69 | | | 6.27 |
| Railroad Equip | | 7.37 | | | 8.11 |
| Steel | | 6.30 | | | 6.94 |
| Old Colony Tr Assoc | | 20.75 | | | 22.75 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | | .53 | | | .58 |
| Putnam Fund | | 14.20 | | | 15.27 |
| Quarterly Income Shares | | 6.75 | | | 7.40 |
| Railway & Light Sec | | 15.125 | | | 16.50 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | | 108.50 | | | ... |
| Repub Invest Fd | | 3.45 | | | 3.79 |
| Scudder Stevens & Clark | | 93.59 | | | 95.49 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | | 14.89 | | | 15.87 |
| State Street Invest | | 42.86 | | | 46.05 |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | | .76 | | | .85 |
| Wellington Fund | | 16.97 | | | 18.64 |

### Fixed and Unit Type

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assoc Stand Oil | 6.125 | 6.875 |
| Corp Tr A A mod acc mod | 2.77 | ... |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 4.86 | ... |
| Diversified Tr C | 3.75 | ... |
| Diversified Tr D | 5.75 | 6.55 |
| Foundation Tr Shrs A | 3.75 | 4.35 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 4.90 | 5.66 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 3.89 | ... |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 39.50 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 2.14 | ... |
| North Ar Tr Shrs 1955 | 2.83 | ... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.73 | ... |
| North Am Trs Shrs 1958 | 2.38 | ... |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.42 | ... |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "A" | 16.80 | ... |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.80 | ... |

### Investment aBnking

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blair & Co | 3.00 | 3.375 |
| First Boston Corp | 31.375 | 33.375 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held three years.

### Aviation Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Liberty Aircraft | 15¾ | 17⅜ |
| Piper Aircraft | 1¾ | 2⅜ |
| Pollak Manufacturing Co. | 7½ | 8½ |

### New York Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Manhattan (.80a) | 23⅝ | 24⅝ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 416 | 428 |
| Bankers Trust (1.40) | 52½ | 54⅜ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 101 | 105½ |
| Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4) | 103½ | 107 |
| Chase National (1.40) | 38⅝ | 40⅝ |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80) | 51 | 53¼ |
| Commercial (1.60) | 47¼ | 49⅝ |
| Continental Bank & Trust (.80) | 21⅝ | 23¼ |
| Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40) | 48⅝ | 50⅞ |
| Empire Trust (3) | 79 | 83 |
| First National (80) | 1630 | 1670 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 334½ | 342½ |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 15½ | 16½ |
| Kings County (80) | 1810 | ... |
| Lawyers Trust (1) | 38¼ | 41⅜ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 50¼ | 53⅜ |
| Manufacturers Tr pf (2) | 51¼ | 53¼ |
| J. P. Morgan | 252½ | 257½ |
| National City (1) | 36⅛ | 38⅝ |
| New York Trust (3½) | 98¾ | 103¾ |
| Public (1⅗) | 41¼ | 44¼ |
| Title Guaranty & Trust | 10¾ | 11⅝ |
| United States (60a) | 1405 | 1450 |

(a) Also extra or extras.

### Boston Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| †Boston Safe Deposit (16) | 1300 | ... |
| First National (2) | 50¾ | 53¼ |
| Merchants National (12) | 320 | 335 |
| †New England Trust (30) | 1400 | ... |
| National Rockland (2) | 52 | 57 |
| National Shawmut (1) | 25⅝ | 27⅛ |
| Pilgrim Trust (8) | 300 | ... |
| Second National (4) | 128 | 135 |
| †State Street Trust (8) | 274 | ... |
| United States Trust (.50) | 9½ | 10⅜ |
| United States Trust pf (.80) | 16¼ | 17¾ |
| Webster & Atlas (2) | 57 | 61 |

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

### Other Bank Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NTSA (2.40) | 48¾ | 51¼ |
| Continental Illinois (4) | 99¾ | 103¾ |
| First National Chicago (10) | 262 | 267 |
| Pennsylvania Co (1.80) | 35½ | 38⅛ |

## Rail Income In June Off 13.6 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—June estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of class 1 railroads was $60,000,000 compared with $70,626,341 for the same month last year, a decline of 13.6 per cent, the Association of American Railroads announced.

The June net operating income, before interest and rentals, was given as $99,821,701, compared with $108,963,017 for June, 1943.

The report said that June was the 13th consecutive month in which the net earnings of the carriers had shown a decline.

Operating revenues for the month were listed at $799,475,442, compared with $747,325,321 in June, 1942, and operating expenses were $518,466,530 compared with $451,917,674.

For the first six months the net operating income was $551,-425,141, compared with $712,176,-144 for the same period last year, while the estimated net income, after interest and rentals, was $320,000,000, compared with $448,-709, 268.

The announcement said that for the 12 months ended June 30, the rate of return on property investment averaged 4.37 per cent, compared with 6.09 per cent for the 12 months ended June 30, 1943.

Total operating revenues for the first six months were listed at $4,-636,071,620, an increase of 6.7 per cent over 1943, and operating expenses were listed at $3,077,777,-848, an increase of 17 per cent.

The announcement said that 14 class 1 roads failed to earn interest and rentals in the first six months of 1944.

*Promoted*

**William E. Bennett**

Promoted to the position of national retail advertising manager, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Bennett, who has been with Sears for 10 years, has been sales promotion and merchandise manager of the company's Pittsburgh stores for the past year. W. A. Kavanaugh, formerly merchandise and sales promotion manager of the Sears Atlanta, Ga., store, will succeed Mr. Bennett in Pittsburgh.

## July War Spending $450,000,000 Below June Expenditures

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reflecting a lag in munitions of production which has bought expressions of concern from military leaders and others, war expenditures in July dropped about $450,000,000 below June.

The July war outlay totaled $7,-248,268,556, including expenditures by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for war activities, compared with $7,696,501,274, in June. The July, 1943, total was $6,742,880,218.

The Treasury's statement reporting the condition as of July 31, showed the gross public debt, plus government-guaranteed obligations, past the $210,000,000,000 mark for the first time. This represented an increase of nearly $8,000,000 during the month.

Expenditures totaled $8,109,802,-318, or $5,947,075,706 more than receipts.

## New York Bank Sees Decline Of Billion in Corporate Net

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Net income of all corporations in the United States in 1944 is expected to fall off by $1,000,000,000 as compared with 1943, according to the August letter of the National City Bank of New York. This estimate is a challenge to the Treasury estimate that net earnings will be $1,000,-000,000 higher. The bank basis its prognosis for scaling down the estimate on the slowing down from now on of the expansion in gross revenues of business and on the increase in general of operating costs.

It is probable, the survey adds, "that many of the large American enterprises whose combined production made possible turning the tide of war will be unable for many years to come to determine what their 'real' net earnings were during the war, owing to the complexity, uncertainty and delays involved in renegotiation, termination and settlement of government contracts, disposal of inventories, final determinations of taxes with adjustments for tax credits, debt retirements, post-war refunds, etc."

**Treasury Overstates Net**

The Treasury figures overstate net earnings in that they are based upon the statutory definition for tax purposes, the bank asserts, and do not admit as deductions charges to build up reserves despite the fact that such reserves are widely used and have long been established as matters of standard accounting practice.

Net income of 350 leading corporations for the half year ended June 30, as compiled by National City Bank, aggregates $694,567,-000, against $627,853,000 for the first half of 1943, a gain of 10.6 per cent. In the same period, the annual rate of return was 8.8 per cent, compared with 8.2 per cent last year.

Among the various industrial groups listed, fifteen petroleum products concerns scored the largest net income gain with an increase of 38.6 per cent, followed by 10 service and construction companies which gained 27.8 per cent and by the stone, clay and glass group up 23.2 per cent.

**Rails to Show Big Drop**

The largest decline in the industrial section was registered by iron and steel with 7.9 per cent and food products dropped 4.8 per cent. The survey says actual net income of all Class I railroads in the United States, may be even lower than Interstate Commerce Commission estimates which placed net revenue after all charges at $681,000,000 for 1944, against $874,000,000 in 1943 and $902,000,000 in 1942. The bank's conclusion is based on the fact that "much of the normal expenditures for maintenance of roadways, structures and equipment has been deferred due to acute labor and material difficulties."

A group of 25 leading public utility systems had an increase of 7 per cent in gross revenues in the first half year, the bank asserted, and despite the rise in operating expenses and taxes there was an increase of 4 per cent in net income. One of the factors toward higher costs this summer has been the severe drought which curtailed the use of hydro-electric units and made necessary a shift to steam generating stations.

## R. C. A. Earns 21c a Share In Half Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corp. of America reported consolidated net income of $4,440,214 for the six months ended June 30, equal after preferred dividends to 21 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $4,918,-794 or 24 cents a share for the first half of 1943.

For the quarter ended June 30 net income was $2,038,980, equal to 9 cents a share against $2,323,-882 or 11 cents a share in the same period last year.

The report noted that net income resulting from war production is subject to renegotiation.

**North American Co.** reports for 12 months ended June 30 consolidated net income of $19,674,602, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.88 a common share, against $18,549,425, or $1.72 a share, in the preceding 12 months. For the June quarter consolidated net of $4,288,152 was equal to 39 cents a common share, compared with $4,422,500, or 40 cents a share, in the June period of 1943.

**Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co.** reports for six months ended July 1 net profit of $516,638, equal to $1.39 a common share after preferred dividends, compared with $232,807, or 49 cents a common share, in the like period of 1943.

**Charles Pfizer & Co.**, manufacturing chemists, reports for the six months ended June 30 net earnings of $1,128,981, equal to $2.26 a share on the common stock, compared with $828,798, or $1.65 a share, in the first half of 1943.

**American Viscose Corp.** reports net profit including postwar credit in respect to the federal excess profits tax for the quarter ended June 30 of $1,327,185 equal to $2.66 a common share, compared with $1,722,604 or $3 cents a common share for the second quarter in 1943. For the first half of this year net profit amounted to $2,876,365 equal to $1.32 a common share, against $2,392,405 or $1.73 for the corresponding period a year ago.

**Remington Arms Co., Inc.**, reports net earnings subject to audit for the six months ended June 30 of approximately $704.00 equal to 8 cents a common share, compared with $2,498,000 or 32 cents a common share, in the first half of last year.

**Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.**, and subsidiaries reports net income and the 26 weeks ended July 1 of $2,295,865, equal to $1.34 a share, compared with $2,304,499 or $1.28 a share in the 26 weeks ended July 3, 1943.

**Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.**, and subsidiaries, report net income for the six months ended June 30 of $1,018,098 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.32 a common share, compared with $1,469,984 or $1.99 a common share in the corresponding part of 1943.

**Bristol-Myers Co.** and domestic and Canadian subsidiaries show net earnings for the quarter ended June 30 of $510,-521, equal to 85 cents a capital share, against $548,615 or 82 cents a share in the corresponding quarter of 1943.

**Park & Tilford, Inc.**, reports estimated net profit after $295,000 reserve for renegotiation for the six months ended June 30 of $595,447 equal to $2.30 a common share, compared with $783,489 or $3.17 a share in the six months last year. The report said in computing 1944 common share earnings no consideration was given to preferred stock retired in March. Nor were after deducting dividend requirements on preferred shares then outstanding.

**American Safety Razor Corp.**, reports that after provision of $2,134,750 for taxes, including special reserves for renegotiation, postwar adjustments and other contingencies, net profit for the six months ended June 30 was $600,073, equal to $1.26 a common share. This compared with net profit of $585,900, or $1.01 a share for the same period last year, when $1,-268,647 was reserved for taxes.

**American Water Works & Electric Co.** and subsidiaries report for 12 months ended June 30 net profit of $3,864,707, equal to $1.14 a share on the common stock, compared with $3,846,883, or $1.13 a share, in the preceding 12 months. Figures in the latest year included a tax adjustment credit of $1,438,582, while in the year earlier the credit for tax adjustments amounted to $889,582.

**Southern Pacific Transportation System** reported for six months ended June 30 net income of $23,034,139, equal to $6.10 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $42,550,951, or $11.28 a share, in the first half of 1943.

**Republic Steel Corp.** reports consolidated net income for the first half of 1944 of $4,275,265 compared with $6,052,732 shown for the first half of last year. Earnings for 1944 period were equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 58 cents a common share on capitalization shown in financial records, compared with 88 cents a common share on the same basis for the 1943 period.

**Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.**, for the second quarter of 1944 reported an increase in net earnings to $660,995, equal to 68 cents a share, compared with $419,-341 or 43 cents a share in the similar period a year ago.

**Champion Paper and Fibre Co.** reports consolidated net income for the year ended April 30 of $1,970,537, equal after provision for preferred dividends of $2.57 a common share, compared with $2,532,213 or $3.63 for the previous year. The company reported net sales of $46,749,013, or approximately $3,083,000 more than in the year before.

**Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.** reports net profit for the nine months ended June 30 of $1,061,703, equal to $1.43 a share, compared with $1,143,004, or $1.86 a share in the similar period a year ago.

**Lone Star Cement Corp.** reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $992,-312, equal to $1.64 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,371,888, or $1.45 a share, in the first half of 1943.

**Westinghouse Air Brake Co.** reports consolidated net profit for the quarter ended June 30 of $1,355,964, equal to 42 cents a share, compared with $1,121,297 or 35 cents a share, in the 1943 quarter.

**Frank G. Shattuck Co.**, restaurant chain, reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $690,628, equal to 62 cents a share, compared with $577,364 or 47 cents in the similar 1943 period.

**Cutler-Hammer, Inc.**, motor control equipment makers, reports net profit of $997,628 for the six months ended June 30, or $1.48 a share, compared with $1,154,896, or $1.73 a share, for the same period of 1943.

**Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.** and subsidiaries report net profit of $543,659 for the first half year, or 61 cents a share, compared with $601,992, or 65 cents a share, for the same period of 1943.

**Cuban-American Manganese Corporation**, subsidiary of Freeport Sulphur Company showed net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, after all charges and taxes, amounting to $122,330, or 13 cents per share of common stock. Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., president, reported to directors. These earnings compare with $371,840, or 4 cents a share for the second quarter of 1943.

**Reliable Stores Corporation** and subsidiaries showed consolidated net profit (exclusive of the company's share of the earnings of the Frank Corporation) for the three months ended June 30, 1944 of $343,377, after provision for federal normal income tax, including surtax, but before provision for excess profits tax. This compared with $372,213 for the second quarter of 1943.

**American Ice Company** reports for the three months ended June 30 a net profit of $378,616.96; a loss of $91,544.00 on the sale and demolition of property was charged against a reserve provided therefor. In the corresponding quarter of last year the net profit was $126,713.00; a loss of $123,658.00 on the sale of property was charged to operation.

**Abbott Laboratories** reported a net profit of $1,413,433 for the six months ended June 30, equal to $1.59 a share on $40,988 common shares outstanding. This compared with $1,387,875, or $1.58 a share on 788,819 common shares, for the first six months of 1943.

**Union Oil Co. of California** reports for the first six months of 1944 net profit of $3,302,196, equal to 71 cents a share, against $3,084,543, or 66 cents a share, in the first half of 1943.

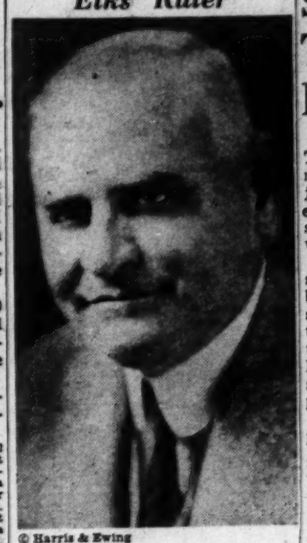
**New York Telephone Company** reports net income for the second quarter of $6,-943,300 compared to $7,150,651 in the like period last year. Net for the 12 months ended June 30 was $31,889,772, compared to $26,156,016 in the preceding year.

**Dennison Manufacturing Co.** reports net profit for the first six months of 1944 of $190,000 compared to a revised net of $315,-000 for the similar period last year.

**Rheem Manufacturing Co.** reports net income for the first half of 1944 of $607,344 equal to 87 cents a common share compared to $598,725 or $1.31 a share in the first half of 1943.

**St. Joseph Lead Co.** reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $2,-225,247, equal to $1.12 a share, compared with $2,697,084 or $1.38 a share, in the similar period a year ago.

*Elks' Ruler*



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**Dr. Robert S. Barrett**

Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks for the coming year, elected in Chicago by Grand Lodge.

## New Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks Has Distinguished Career

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 3 — Dr. Robert S. Barrett, Alexandria, Va., who was elected this week as Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at the eightieth annual session of the Grand Lodge, has had a distinguished career in journalism, international trade, American diplomacy, social welfare, and fraternal activities. As head of the 650,000 members of the B. P. O. E. this coming year, he succeeds Frank J. Lonergan, Portland, Ore., attorney.

Dr. Barrett is President of the National Florence Crittenton Mission. He has also served as President of the Virginia Press Association, Treasurer of the Commission on Faith and Order of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia.

Born in Richmond, Va., he attended the University of the South, where he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws, and George Washington University. He was editor and publisher of the Daily Record, in Mexico City, from 1904 to 1907, and of the Alexandria, Va., Gazette from 1911 to 1916. He entered the service of the United States Government serving in turn from

# Sports News

## Seeded Boys Show Way In Junior Play

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 3 (AP)—Only two unseeded players were left in the national junior tennis tournament today as the meet reached the quarter-final stage.

The two are Henry Pfister of San Francisco and Billy Smith of Orlando, Fla. Pfister eliminated sixth-seeded Edward McGrath of Brooklyn in the second round and then continued his surge yesterday with a 4—6, 6—2, 6—4 victory over Edwin Davis of Baton Rouge, La. Smith advanced on an easy 6—1, 6—0 win over seventh-rated Robert David of Chicago.

**Meets Falkenburg**

Today's matches pitted Smith against defending champion Robert Falkenburg of Hollywood, and Pfister against another Californian, third ranking Herbie Flam of Beverly Hills.

Bernard Bartzen, No. 2 junior from San Angelo, Texas, who dropped Bill Sayres, the Michigan champion, from the running on 8—6, 6—1 sets, was up against eighth-seeded Alan Watson of Short Hills, N. J., and Ed Ray of Sinton, Texas, was matched with John Shea of Los Angeles.

In the boys' division top-seeded Buddy Behrens of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was opposed by Tony Trabert of Cincinnati and second-rated Don Mathey of Princeton, N. J., was scheduled to meet Matthew Murphy of San Francisco.

**Doubles Play**

Alex Hetzeck of Hamtramck, Michigan boys champion and fourth-rated in the tourney, was matched against Sidney Schwartz of Brooklyn, ranked two notches higher, and Dick Mouledous, seeded No. 4, was to meet John Wenrich of Chicago.

The top-seeded boys doubles pair of Mathey and Schwartz advanced to the semifinals with a 6—1, 6—0 triumph over Keston Deimling of River Forest, Ill., and Jack Yates, Washington. A victory over Murphy and Herb Suhr of San Francisco would place them in the finals.

The upper bracket championship hinges on a match between Hetzeck and his Hamtramck partner, John Koliba, and the Behrens-Mouledous duo.

In the junior doubles the Falkenburg-Shea and Bartzen-Ray pairs head the list of survivors in the quarter-final round.

**Three Years Ago**

*By the Associated Press*

Craig Wood, National Open champion, defeats Vic Ghezzi, 5 and 4, in 72-hole special golf match.

## Max Lanier Reigns as King Of '44 Strikeout Artists

*By the Associated Press*

Max Lanier of the St. Louis Cardinals reigned as strikeout king of the majors today with a total of 104 victims, boosting him past Bill Voiselle of the New York Giants and Tex Hughson of the Boston Red Sox.

The pudgy left hander threw the third strike past seven Pittsburgh hitters last night as the Cards hammered out an 8-4 verdict to up their road trip win record to 15-3 with three to be before reaching Sportsman's Park.

**Lanier at 104**

Lanier's total of 104 strikeouts topped by three Voiselle's bag and was five more than Hughson required to pace the American League, where Hal Newhouser of Detroit was his closest competitor.

The largest night crowd of the year at Forbes Field, 27,481, watched the Cards take Rip Sewell for six runs and seven hits before the blooper ball tosser yielded for a pinch hitter. It was Sewell's fourth straight beating by the Cards.

If the Cards can break even in their remaining 58 games, second place Cincinnati could grab the flag only by winning 46 of 58, a gait some 200 points above their 1944 form.

With Lanier, Mort Cooper, Harry Brecheen and Ted Wilks working smoothly as the big four, there was little doubt that the Red Birds would hit the 100-win mark with plenty to spare.

As St. Louis snuffed out Pittsburgh's smouldering hopes at the start of a long home stand, the American League pennant race marked time. Chicago split a doubleheader with Philadelphia in the only action scheduled in the junior loop.

**Mackmen Split**

The Mackmen pulled the opener out of the fire, 9-3, on a 7-run ninth inning in which a triple by Bobby Estalella and doubles by Joe Burns and Hal Epps were the big blows. Lum Harris popped up with his ninth win although nipped for 13 hits as his mates clubbed Ed Lopat for 12 blows and his seventh loss.

Gordy Maltzberger saved Johnny Humphries' fifth win in the finale by stopping a Philadelphia threat as Chicago took a 7-3 edge. Tonny Cuccinello enjoyed a perfect game with four singles.

A Chicago-Philly game was postponed because of the Philadelphia transportation strike and all other leaguers enjoyed an open date.

**Today a Year Ago**

*By the Associated Press*

Brooklyn Dodgers drop 7th straight, losing to Cards as Mort Cooper wins 15th game.

## Red Sox Face Vital Stand On Home Lot

By Ed Rumill

*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

There is an important stretch just ahead for the Red Sox. As the boys who write invasion stories like to say: "This is it."

Yes, it looks like now or never for Joe Cronin. If he cannot knock away that 5½-game Brownie lead in the approaching Fenway stand, he very likely will finish no higher than second in the American League pennant race.

It is a tough break for Joe, but the schedule keeps him in the hostile West during the final two weeks of the season. During the same period, the Browns will be at home.

**Go All Out**

Thus, the Red Sox must go all out against the Senators and the four western visitors who follow, playing 21 games before taking to the road again the last week in August. Cronin will have to gamble. He cannot afford to play conservative ball. He must dig his spikes into the sod at the plate and blast away at enemy pitching, hoping that he and his mates will take better advantage of the left-field wall than the visitors.

What the Red Sox need more than anything else, of course, is the sweep of a series from the Browns. Luke Sewell opens a four-game set at Fenway a week from Sunday. Only by taking all four of these contests can the locals keep alive their flag hopes. Unless, of course, the Brownies meanwhile fall into a protracted slump. Sewell, however, seems to have enough pitching to guard against a losing streak of any length. At least, it hasn't happened yet.

**Judd Ready Soon**

Cronin is fortunate in having a squad which is physically fit for the stretch drive. Bill Conroy and Tom Judd return to the team on the morrow, and it is Joe's hope that the latter will be ready to pitch against the West.

Who probably will help the club as much as anybody in the weeks remaining is Rex Cecil, the newly-purchased pitcher from the West Coast. They expect him here in about 10 days. It takes a fellow a while to clean up personal affairs before making the trip across the country. He probably will fly.

Tomorrow Cronin pitches Emmett O'Neill and Yank Terry against the Senators, although not necessarily in that order.

* * *

**Briefs** . . . The Braves today were scheduled to play an exhibition game at Mitchell Field, L. I. . . . The Senators dropped 15 out of 16 on their recent western trip, which should be a warning to Cronin . . . They are due to bounce back . . . The Sox won nine, lost six in the West, after losing four out of five at Yankee Stadium . . . Tomorrow is Ladies' Day at Fenway Park.

## Daley May Start In All-Star Game

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Battering Bill Daley, Michigan's All-America fullback last year, was listed today as a possible starter for the College All-Stars against the Chicago Bears Aug. 30 at Dyche Stadium, Evanston, in the 11th annual all-star game.

Daley's name was added to the roster of fullbacks which already included such stars as Gene Fekete of Ohio State, Tony Storti of Illinois, Roy McKay of Texas, and Corwin Clatt of Notre Dame.

A three-year standout at Minnesota before his transfer to Michigan last year for naval training, Daley was considered one of the greatest ball carriers in the collegiate game.

### Minor League Scores

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Aug. 2**

**International League**

Syracuse 9, Buffalo 2.
Montreal at Jersey City, postponed.
Toronto at Newark, Postponed.
Rochester at Baltimore, Postponed.

**American Association**

Toledo 8, Milwaukee 5.
Minneapolis 7-6, Indianapolis 2-3.
Louisville 4-5, St. Paul 1-11.
Columbus 2-5, Kansas City 1-8.

**Southern Association**

Chattanooga 8-2, Atlanta 5-5.
Memphis 8, Birmingham 5.
Mobile 16-0, Nashville 11-4.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 3.

**Eastern League**

Elmira 4-1, Hartford 0-8.
Binghamton 4-8, Scranton 3-6.
Albany 10, Williamsport 9.
Wilkes-barre 5, Utica 2.

**Pacific Coast League**

Los Angeles 3-6, Portland 0-5.
Seattle 5, Oakland 4 (13 innings).
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 7, San Diego 4.

### American League

| Games behind | | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | St. Louis | 59 | 42 | .584 |
| .5½ | Boston | 52 | 46 | .531 |
| 6½ | New York | 50 | 46 | .521 |
| 7½ | Cleveland | 51 | 49 | .510 |
| 9 | Detroit | 49 | 50 | .495 |
| 10 | Chicago | 47 | 50 | .485 |
| 14 | Philadelphia | 45 | 56 | .446 |
| 15 | Washington | 42 | 58 | .420 |

**Results Aug. 2**

Philadelphia 9, Chicago 3.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3.
Only games scheduled.

### National League

| Games behind | | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | St. Louis | 70 | 36 | .729 |
| 16 | Cincinnati | 54 | 42 | .563 |
| 17½ | Pittsburgh | 50 | 41 | .549 |
| 24½ | New York | 46 | 51 | .474 |
| 24½ | Chicago | 43 | 47 | .472 |
| 30 | Boston | 39 | 56 | .411 |
| 31 | Philadelphia | 37 | 55 | .402 |
| 32 | Brooklyn | 38 | 58 | .396 |

**Results Aug. 2**

St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 4.
Only game scheduled.

**BASEBALL**
Tomorrow Fenway Park Two Games
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# Socialized-Medicine Wedge Seen in G. I. Maternity Care

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—Convinced that the Children's Bureau's system of emergency maternity and infant care is an entering wedge for socialized medicine, the American Academy of Pediatrics has withdrawn its support from the bureau.

The Academy announced its position in the latest issue of the Journal of Pediatrics in these words: "We feel the time has come when the Academy and the pediatricians of the United States must withdraw their support from the Children's Bureau and use their influence as a group and as individuals to place all health activities under the Public Health Service."

Children's Bureau records show that since the beginning of the program in March, 1943, through May, 355,000 mothers and babies of servicemen received Federal aid under the program for which Congress has appropriated $42,800,000. Wives and infants of men in the four lowest-pay grades of the armed forces are entitled to care under the program.

The Academy's action was taken despite insistence from Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Assistant Chief of the Children's Bureau and its chief medical adviser, that "E. M. I. C. will disappear when the war is over."

In taking their support away from the Children's Bureau and throwing it to the Public Health Service, the pediatricians are taking their support away from an agency that is dominated by social workers and throwing it in with old-line medical authorities who wield the balance of power at the Public Health Service.

The Children's Bureau program for some time has been looked upon suspiciously by opponents of socialized medicine, concerned that it might be used by New Deal advocates of health insurance as a peg for an extended program after the war.

In defense of the program, Dr. Eliot declared, "Congress brought this program into existence as a wartime measure. Not once, but five times, Congress has appropriated funds to it, and each time the vote has been unanimous." She denied that the intent of the Children's Bureau is to "enter on the practice of medicine when the war is over and to continue the E. M. I. C. program under some other guise."

The pediatricians complained that the wartime program has made the Children's Bureau "an active factor in the practice of medicine throughout the United States, dictatorially regulating fees and conditions of practice on a Federal basis."

From articles issued by the Bureau, they said, it is evident that it plans "a free-to-all service with full-time salaried physicians, paid for directly from general taxes and controlled and directed by a Federal bureau."

An unsuccessful campaign was waged in Congress by medical groups at the time of the last appropriation to try to get direct payments to wives rather than to doctors and hospitals as at present in order to preserve a traditional patient-physician relationship.

The average E. M. I. C. payment is about $84 a case.

# 'Surplus' Land Disposal Plan Attacked by Farmers' Union

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo. — A ringing criticism of the Government's plans for disposal of agricultural lands declared "surplus" by the Army and other war agencies has been turned in by the Farmers' Union, champion of "little" farmers, which charges that the National Association of Real Estate Boards has had far too much to say about the program, and denounces the choice of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as the disposal agency.

It is understood here that only one considerable parcel of possible farm-land has so far been declared "surplus"—45,000 acres at Camp Adair in Oregon—and that the estimated 8,000,000 acres of farm lands taken over for military purposes will be released slowly with no other considerable amounts probably being available for some months.

The Farmers' Union and other farmers' agencies offered the Department of Agriculture as the disposal agency, and suggested the Farm Security Administration, arm of the government which works the rehabilitation of small, unsuccessful farmers through tenant-purchase and supervision, as the ideal organization to handle the sales.

James G. Patton, President of the Farmers Union, said the RFC "has had no experience with the management of land in any form; the Department of Agriculture and Interior are the agencies of government experienced in land policies and practices, while the Department of Justice is the agency concerned with the technical legal aspects of land acquisition or disposal."

All of these agencies have been virtually ignored in the decision of Will Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator, to assign this program to the RFC.

Col. M. J. O'Byrne, real estate officer of the RFC, is a former Cincinnati realtor.

After conferring in Washington with Mr. Patton and with Russell Smith, Farmers Union legislative representative, Mr. Clayton announced that the following rules would govern the disposal of surplus lands:

1. Agricultural land will not be sold in large parcels, but will be divided into family-type farm units of economical size.

2. Other things being equal, preference will be given to former owners, and to veterans who hope to become farmers.

3. An advisory committee, on which the Department of Agriculture will be represented, will assist the RFC.

## *Burton Estimates That Three Fourths Of His Work Is Done Off Senate Floor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Senator Harold H. Burton (R) estimated Aug. 2 that three fourths of his official work is done off the Senate floor, and backed up the estimate with figures from a fresh semiannual report to his "stockholders," the people of Ohio.

The former Cleveland Mayor, who has kept an hour-by-hour diary record of his activities since coming to the Senate 3½ years ago, calculated that committee meetings took up one fourth of his work time in those years, correspondence another fourth, and outside speaking another.

He likes to think of his semiannual reports, sent regularly to a list of 6,000 representative Ohioans, as "a natural development of representative government."

He hit on the plan as the only way out when his mail struck a peak of 1,000 letters a day during the Lend-Lease debate shortly after his arrival at the Capital. The response was so favorable that he made the reports a regular feature of his official life.

A feature of each report—never longer than two pages—is a record of the number of times he has attended Senate sessions, answered roll calls and quorum calls and attended committee meetings.

In each report Burton tells how and why he voted on major legislative questions. When something unusual comes up, such as his inspection trip to Alaskan military installations, he issues a supplemental report. In addition to the selected list of key individuals, the reports go to all newspapers and mayors, and to many educational and civic organizations.

## WPB Lifts Priorities On Hot-Water Tanks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP) — Consumers no longer will require priority ratings to purchase hot-water storage tanks and expansion tanks, the War Production Board announced today.

The restrictions were removed, WPB said, because such tanks are used mainly to replace existing tanks which cannot be repaired.

In two other actions affecting the metals trades, WPB released frozen stocks of weather stripping and about 40 other items of copper and copper-alloy fittings held by manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers of building materials and increased the amount of aluminum extrusions which may be purchased by users, by relaxing inventory controls slightly.

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*(Continued)*

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**SHEET METAL WORKERS**
**ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN**

Enlist in the Home Front production battle at one of America's most famous shipyards. Busses direct to yard from over 40 communities. Trolleys to yard from Quincy Square every 7 minutes.

**BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY**
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

**MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN**
who have had experience in automotive, aircraft or machine tool industries.
**RAYTHEON**
Apply Employment Dept. 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Foundry Ave., Waltham

**NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS**

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

STENOGRAPHER
Experience not necessary—essential business. TRANSIT BUS SALES, Inc., 60 New Cross St., Somerville, Mass. Som. 5300.

YOUNG lady for statistical work in national trade association; small office, midtown N. Y. C.; 5-day week; give particulars of education and experience. Write Box A-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEPTEMBER 1st, New York advertising agency executive will have opening for experienced secretary; ability to write helpful; state age, salary desired. Write Box C-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18.

STENO-TYPIST, alert, for buyer's office, 5 days, $25.00 to start. Write BARLOW, 439 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

A TEACHER or college graduate for position as governess for 8-year-old girl. Phone BIclelow 4046 (Newton, Mass.).

SECRETARY for law office, Christian Scientist preferred. M-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPIST, accurate, part or full time. 917 Industrial Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Someone to do housework, all or part time. 21 Orsini Drive, Tel. Larch. 2-3471.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—COOK, Protestant, first class; references. Address COOK, 3799 Lake Avenue.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency), N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses UN. 4-3610

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

EXECUTIVE POSITION or assistant to president where complete knowledge of what makes a manufacturing and sales organization function can be utilized; experience includes: design, engineering, manufacturing, sales, advertising and accounting; hard working with a "cost-conscious" logical thinking mind and a sense of imagination of value in post-war planning; can make money for any company; $7500/$10,000. Box G-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

NURSE-COMPANION, Christian Scientist, experienced, efficient, cultured background (formerly teacher—business executive); pleasing personality, widely traveled, speaks French; 2 yrs. university; free Sept.; highest credentials. Write Box W-30, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ART TEACHER desires to teach in high school or college; fully exp.; B. A. R. degree from Art Institute of Chicago; free to travel. Please write Box L-8, Room 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1

BALTIMORE, MD. — Secretary, experienced, capable, efficient; knowledge of bookkeeping, good at figures. Box A, 401 Title Building.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

SALESMAN — Permanent position. IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITY in several cities. Excellent post-war future. Salary and commission. Well established manufacturer with national organization desires gracious, well-informed salesman. Must be capable of planning improvements in office routines affected by installations. National advertising producing substantial leads. Systems and sales ability more important than experience in our particular field. Write fully, stating training, experience. Snapshot desirable, not returnable. Write Box W-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

**MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES**

WITH office; 100% location showroom, thoroughly covering large and small towns seven far-western states, selling all large and small variety, drug and department chains and independent dealers, desires good lines for present and post-war development. R. P. JOSSY, 123 S. W. 3rd Ave., Portland 4, Oregon.

**TYPEWRITERS**

CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
REPAIRED, RENTED, AND SERVICED
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

# Connecticut

**BRIDGEPORT**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6385.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
*Specialists in Air-Conditioning*
Quiet Way Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

It's not a minute too soon!
Get Ready for College.
Everything you need is at
*Read's*

CANNING CLINIC
with Mrs. Alice Otis
Thursday, August 10, 2:30 p. m.
Third Floor, Auditorium
HOWLAND'S

*Leavitt's*
*Headquarters for*
TRIMZ
Ready-pasted WALL PAPER
Just wet it and hang it.
THIRD FLOOR

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
*Kem-Tone*
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 BROAD STREET

**GREENWICH**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE LITTLE FLOWER SHOP
Of Greenwich, Connecticut
Member of Florist Telegraph Del. Association

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in GREENWICH CONN.
*Member of Federal Reserve System*

*Padé*
*your kayser store*
A Select Stock of Lingerie, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry, Bags, etc.
26 W. PUTNAM AVE. TEL. 2166

END DAMPNESS WITH ENDAMP
Reduces dampness by drawing moisture from the air.
*Closet size 49 cents*
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

**CONNECTICUT**

**GREENWICH**
*(Continued)*

DRY CLEANERS
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1809—1801

**HARTFORD**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-2315, 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HANAN HURDLERS
*for Men*
We carry a huge stock in black — brown — white
James Lawrence & Son
*197 Trumbull Street*

*"Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"*
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
25 Asylum Street

*J. P. Lerner*
CANADIAN FUR CO.
*Fine Furriers Since 1896*
95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

THE TIME FOR DECISION
*by* Sumner Welles
A great statesman recreates the international crises since World War I and gives his personal observations of men and events . . . $3.00
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

IMPORTED VASES
*for Delightful Flower Arrangements*
Spear & McManus
Established 1869
231 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
*Manager Joseph B. McManus and Louise McManus Ottenberg*

*Clothiers Since 1869*
Reliable Men's Wear and Uniforms
KATTEN'S
102 ASYLUM STREET

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
81-83 Laurel St.
Phone 2-7016
*Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service*

**MERIDEN**

*Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection*
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

**MIDDLETOWN**

Soda Fountain
Candies
Salted Nuts
Magazines and Newspapers
PELTON'S
108 MAIN STREET
Telephone 4010

The Forest City Laundry
has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop
343-350 William St.
'Phone 456

The curtain is lifted on our
*August Furniture Sale*
Caulkins and Post, Inc.

**NEW BRITAIN**

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP ONE FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2793

RENIER, PICKHARDT & DUNN
At 79c to $3.00—A good line of Shopping Bags.
At $1.00 to $5.00—Leather Billfolds.
At 69c each—Summer Jewelry.
Plus Tax. Worth much more.
197 MAIN ST., NEW BRITAIN TEL. 1489

**CONNECTICUT**

**NEW HAVEN**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-2315, 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Meats Vegetables
Fruits
*Fine Groceries*
524 STATE ST. 6-5112

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
*Engravers*
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

HERBERT E. FRANCIS
*Electrician*
59 Audubon Street 6-6130

STORY'S DAIRY
INC.
*Pasteurized Milk and Cream*
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4924

KILBORN BROS.
*Stationers*
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
*Hosiery — Handbags*
*Costume Jewelry*
162 TEMPLE STREET

**NORWALK**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-1024. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUNOCO
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

**STAMFORD**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Vacations at Home Can Be Fun*
Get Sports Shirts and Slacks at
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
259 MAIN STREET

DARIEN PROVISION CO.
211 POST ROAD
DARIEN, CONN.
*Reputation for Quality Foods*

*Canning This Year?*
Get Your Supplies at
DOWNES-SMITH CO.
433 Main Street Telephone 4-2136

STEAM LAUNDRY
STAMFORD
*Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning*
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
•ONE PARK ROW•
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Phones Post Road Norwalk, Conn. | Stamford 4-1332 Darien 5-2116

TIRE RECAPPING—VULCANIZING
Firestone factory trained men
MOHAWK SERVICE
Myrtle Avenue
Phone 3-2168 Tire Inspectors

**CONNECTICUT**

**STAMFORD**
*(Continued)*

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
80 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

**WATERBURY**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. 37712. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

"Be Smart About CLOTHES and MONEY"

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
"ARROW"
Neckwear for Men
Solid Colors and Novelties
$1.00 and $1.50

GOING TO CAMP?
We have Army Blankets made of 70% Virgin Wool and 30% Cotton. Size 64x84. Each .. $7.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

Have Your Rugs Shampooed at PERRYS Phone 3-3161

*Visit Our New Gift Shop* for
... FINE CHINA ... CRYSTAL ... GIFTS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
W. E. PIERPONT 159 Bank Street

*See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store*
ALEXANDER'S
*Featuring "Curtain Row"*
91 South Main Street

# Maryland

**ANNAPOLIS**

*Real Estate Insurance*
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2635

**BALTIMORE**

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED
Industrial and Marine Pressure Vacuum Gauges
OUR SPECIALTY
11 W. 25TH STREET
KONE ENGINEERING CO.

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
*Creative Printers for over 30 years*
Gay and Water Sts. • SAratoga 7070
*New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.*

# New York

**ALBANY**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
tel. 3-9171. Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitney's
*Albany's Largest Store*
AUGUST COAT STARS
*from our new 1944 selection*

ORLANDO P. LISCOMB
REPRESENTING
GEORGE R. COOLEY & CO. Inc.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
100 State Street

*René*
*FRENCH HAIR STYLIST*
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
170 Washington Avenue Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue ALBANY, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2161

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY (Continued)

**Honigsbaum's**
Maiden Lane at James
COLLEGE CLOTHES AT THEIR BEST

**HOAG & TAYLOR**
*Men's Wear*
84 STATE STREET
STRAW HAT SALE
Panamas at greatly reduced prices

**FLOWERS**
for Birthdays and Anniversaries
**Danker**
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

### AUBURN

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Your Being Patient Will Help!**
*We are doing our utmost to give our best service under conditions.*
**CHATFIELD'S CLEANERS and DYERS**
1 Mary Street Phone 1797

**Ockenden Dairy**
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
*Auburn's Finest Dairy Products*
PHONE 2969

### BINGHAMTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Quality Shoes for Women**
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
**PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.**
40 COURT STREET

Buy from a Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society
**VAN COTT Jeweler**
60 Court St.
*Divided Payments Available*

**HALF-YEARLY CLEARANCE**
of
**DRESSES**
**HANNAH CROWE**
SIXTY-EIGHT CHENANGO

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes Kuppenheimer, Timely Clothes, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

**BLUEPRINTING DREAMS**
All your visions of a lovely future WILL MUST come true. That's why our boys are fighting. Visit McLean's August Furniture Event. Choose pieces of distinction, of eternal charm, part of tomorrow's dream.
**McLEAN'S**
Home Furnishings
For more than 3 generations women have been saying: "You owe it to yourself to shop
**THE FAIR STORE**

Sherwin-Williams Co.
**The LAWRENCE PAINT CO.**
*Headquarters for Paints*
162 Washington Street
Home of Kem-Tone Phone 2-2357

### BRONXVILLE

**JAMES C. NOBLE**
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
*Moving—Crating—Shipping*
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

**William Hair Stylist**
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-6200

## NEW YORK

### BRONXVILLE (Continued)

*To enhance the quality of your natural beauty*
**Kurt's**
*Hairdressing*
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0300—2-3623

*Kenwood Blankets*
*Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.*
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3283

BR. 2-6050
**Chez Marie**
HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

**The NOSEGAY Flowers**
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

### BUFFALO

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
phone Ll 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**ANTHRACITE**
Egg, Stove and Nut, $14.29
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.
**J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.**
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

£
**Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.**
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
*You'll Favor Our Flavor*
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

**Hens & Kelly, Inc.**
*give and redeem*
"H.H." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
*Shop at Hens & Kelly's*
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
**CENTRAL DRY CLEANING**
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

PHONE LIN. 5410
*Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?*
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
**The Dawn Beauty Shoppe**
Oates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 5545 WA 4600

WIESE, *Florist*
*Flowers for Everybody*
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N. Y

**George Grader**
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
**ANDREW BERNER & SON**
*Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist*
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3094-3095 Residence: HU. 6186

### DANSVILLE

*Harper Method*
Specializing in HarperCOLD Permanents
$25, others $10 to $50
ETHEL R. CHRISTIAN
126 Main Street, Dansville, N. Y.
Phone Dansville 271-R

## NEW YORK

### FAR ROCKAWAY

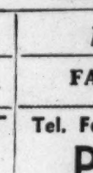
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
**PHIL'S**
Boys' and Men's Shop
*Featuring*
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

### FLUSHING

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Flushing 9-5694. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**TREADEASY SHOE SHOP**
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKE BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

**AUGUST FUR EVENT**
Beautiful Fur Coats and Jackets at Spectacular Savings
*We also carry the well-known HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS*
**BLACHAS & MELLIDES**
*Master Furriers*
41-16 Main Street FL. 3-5235



**Whitman's Auction Rooms**
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1813

**DANE & MURPHY**
FIREPROOF STORAGE
*Local and Long Distance Moving*
CARPET CLEANING
*on premises*
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE FLUSHING 3-5555

### FOREST HILLS

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
**FRED'S RADIO CO.**
*Repairs — Service*
107-22 Continental Avenue

**CLEANING**
Carpets and Rugs
*A Complete Service*
*New and Used Carpets for Sale*
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

**Leslie's**
DRESSES — COATS
SUITS
*For Town and Country*
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST. FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

**Cappa's Upholstering Co.**
*Upholstering Furniture*
*Reupholstering—Draperies*
*Slip Covers*
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

**LADIES' FINE HOSIERY**
The Famous
MIKY'S HOSIERY REPAIR SERVICE
**Raymond Hosiery Shops**
72-25 Austin Street
106-12 Continental Avenue Bo. 3-3460

**Sutton Hall Pharmacy**
M. I. ROBINS
*All Leading Brands of Cosmetics*
SODA CANDY
Austin St. at Ascan Boulevard 3-3661-2

**MAJESTIC • ORION**
*Cleaner Dyer Tailor*
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
No pick-up or deliveries for "duration"
FOREST HILLS 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
REGO PARK 95-34 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7250

**JOSEPH GRAU**
JEWELER—Est. 1922
JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin Street Bo. 8-1288

### FREEPORT

**Carol Green's**
Summer Clearance Sale
Save Up to 50%
DRESSES—BLOUSES — SKIRTS—BEACH WEAR and SPORTSWEAR——HANDBAGS —JEWELRY—ACCESSORIES.
Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, N. Y.

**Sea Breeze**
OTTO KUNZ
*Excellent Luncheons, Dinners*
OPEN ALL YEAR
Phone Freeport 358 Foot of Miller Ave.

**BRAITHWAITE**
*Featuring*
Hall-Mark, Norcross, Rustcraft Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

**WOODCLEFT RESTAURANT**
*Specializing in Finest SEA FOOD DINNERS*
Dancing Saturday Nights
"ON THE WATER" AT THE END OF WOODCLEFT AVE. FREEPORT, N. Y.
TEL. FREEPORT 10677

## NEW YORK

### FREEPORT (Continued)

*Walk-Over*
*for Men and Women*

*Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
**The New Shoe Store**
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

### GLOVERSVILLE

*Cool Summer*
DRESSES
For Town or Country
**ARGERSINGER'S**
FASHION FLOOR

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
**A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY**
3 CAYADETTA STREET

### GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
*Established 1917*
Complete Banking Service
*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

**FINE PERMANENTS**
Expert Hair Styling
Finger Waves—Marcels
Manicures
*M-B Beauty Salon*
Great Neck 251 5 Third Street

*Come for Sunday Dinner!*
"The Hidden House"
Open daily except Mondays
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner Parties
GOOD HOME COOKING
661 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, Long Island
TELEPHONE 3281

**Kathleen's Millinery**
BAGS - NOVELTIES
Hats Designed and Remodeled
99 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. Great Neck 3081

**Millincourt**
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

**B. J. TENNIS**
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
*Prompt Delivery* BIRDS EYE
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

**HENKE'S CAKE SHOP**
*The House of Fine Pastries*
41½ Middle Neck Road Telephone
Great Neck, New York G. N. 2044

**BARROW MUSIC SHOPS**
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS
Phonographs • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015

**Dining Room, Kitchen ACCESSORIES**
Practical Gifts at Popular Prices
**WILLARD'S** WILLARD E. NOYES Prop.
42 Middle Neck Road

### HEMPSTEAD

**ARNELL MEN'S SHOP**
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
*featuring*
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Phone HEmpstead 3846
**DOT-MARJ**
BEAUTY PARLOR
*Complete Beauty Service*
New Remote Control Permanent Wave
200 FULTON AVENUE
*Let's All Back the Attack*

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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## NEW YORK

### HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.
**FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.**
*Greater Long Island's Dept. Store*
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
*No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls*
*Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory*

Oppenheim Collins
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
**ALBERT'S** for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

### HOLLIS

*A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.*
**BURCH PRINTING CO.**
*"A Concern of Reputation"*
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
*Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue*

### ITHACA

Have a
**MIRACURL COLD WAVE**
Gives curls closer to head, lasts longer, and makes your hair look natural.
**The Grace Quick Beauty Shop**
405 College Avenue Phone 2047 for Appt.

"MEL" COMFORT
**SENECA STREET GARAGE**
300 East Seneca Street Tel. 2735
*Packard Sales and Service*
**Mobiloil**
Listen to the Raymond Gram Swing Broadcast at 10 p. m. E. S. T.

*Art Craft Printers*
*Distinctive Printing*
Booklets--Business Forms--Publications
TELEPHONE—DIAL 2282
402-406 EAST STATE STREET

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

**RADIO REPAIRS**
Dependable service all make radios
WRITTEN GUARANTEE ONE YEAR
Anywhere in Queens
**BERKLEY'S** 1925
*Call Nearest Branch*
JAmaica 6-1200 BOulevard 8-3300
HAvemeyer 9-5500 FLushing 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

**OXFORD MEAT MARKET**
B. SKELIC, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

**CAMEO SHOPS**
Upholstering Slip Covers Draperies
Large Stock of Upholstered Furniture on Display
In Jackson Heights: 40-34 82nd Street HAvemeyer 4-8310
In Flushing: 149-01 Northern Blv. FLushing 3-3500

**Marie Sheridan, Inc.**
*Shop of Smart Accessories*
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

**COLUMBIA**
DRY CLEANERS
24-Hour Service for men and women in Armed Forces
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-6110-1

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
**QUALITY MARKET**
*Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries*
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

**Fred's Quality Market**
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

**QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER**
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
**16TH ANNUAL FUR SAVINGS**
37-41 82nd Street Ne. 9-5525

### JAMAICA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

## NEW YORK

### JAMAICA (Continued)

**J. KURTZ & SONS**
Aristocraft
Quality Furniture
Floor Coverings
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
116-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

**ALFRED & CHARLES**
*hairdressers*
Individual Permanent Waving
REpublic 9-0500 89-58 165th St.

### JAMESTOWN

**C. E. Bradley, Inc.**
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

### KENMORE

*We invite you to visit his*
**KENMORE FURNITURE CO.**
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*
**Kenmore Boot Shop**
Our shoes are designed to give you the utmost comfort during your walking hour.
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

### LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
**B. GLASSMAN**
*Jeweler*
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Fire, Automobile, Life, Burglary
INSURANCE
**WILLIAM J. W. MERRITT**
OFFICE OF MERRITT ASSOCIATES, Inc.
150 Larchmont Ave., Larchmont
Telephone Larchmont 2-2800

### LYNBROOK

**Red Ash Coal Company**
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

*The Perfect Gift*
**A PERMANENT**
Artistic Beauty Culture at the
**POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP**
208 MERRICK ROAD LYN. 1323

**LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway**
**CHARLES KRULL AND SON**
*Plumbing*
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
63 First St., near Plainfield Ave.
East Rockaway Phone Lyn. 3423

### MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED. GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

**ICE CREAM**
That's deliciously better because it's home made of best pure ingredients.
**EMELIN'S**
PHARMACY
127 Mamaroneck Avenue

### MOUNT VERNON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VISIT
**Sears**
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
175 Gramatan Avenue

**William J. Fee Coal Co.**
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8334 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Distinctive COATS and GOWNS SUITS
*Reasonably priced.*
13 Gramatan Avenue Opp. Proctor's

GUERNSEY MILK
**Emmadine FARMS**
*Direct From Our Farms at*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 2810

### NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
*Good Clothes Since 1920*
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

## NEW YORK

### NEWBURGH (Continued)

**STERN'S**
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
*features always something different in Clothing for Women*

MOE MEYER STORE

*Famous for Millinery since 1893*
87 Water Street Newburgh

**Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company**
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch 244 Broadway*
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

### NEW ROCHELLE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**LA ROSE SHOPPE**
Up-to-the-minute fashions for the woman and the junior miss, in
- DRESSES
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HOSIERY
- CORSETS
- ACCESSORIES

Corsets fitted by experts
*No charge for alteration*
530 Main Street at Division

GUERNSEY MILK
**Emmadine FARMS**
*Direct From Our Farms at*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 2810

**Leaf's**
**FINE FURS**
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
**Kem-Tone** MIRACLE WALL FINISH
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**
490 MAIN STREET

**BENJAMIN'S, Inc.**
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

**New Rochelle Trust Co.**
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

**CHARLES**
*Ladies' Hairdresser*
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn*

**JANE BATES JONES**
*Fine Millinery*
736 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn
BU. 2-3827

JUELL M.
**BIE**
*Certified Gemologist*

Shore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

*Borough of Manhattan*

RE 2-5490 Estab. 1837
**Watson & Co.** JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
*Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased*
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

### PATCHOGUE

**SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.**
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 333

### PELHAM

**YORK**
*THE FLORIST*
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
*Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants*
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Max Factor Ogilvie Sisters
COSMETICS
**PELHAM PHARMACY**
C. RUSSELL
1 FIFTH AVENUE PELHAM 68, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 8-1633

*The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS*

## NEW YORK

### PELHAM (Continued)

GUERNSEY MILK
**Emmadine FARMS**
*Direct From Our Farms at*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 2810

• M. MANOOKIAN •
198 Sparks Ave. Pel. 8-0876
**RUGS**
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored

**PEL MARKET**
*Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries*
Phone PElham 8-1623
Special Attention to Phone Orders
29 Fifth Avenue Pelham, N. Y.

**Burgh & McHugh**
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

**QUALITY Meat Market**
Branch, 248 S. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon
101 5th Ave., No. Pelham, N. Y.
Phones Pelham 8-2240—8-2241

### POUGHKEEPSIE

*Let Lucy Luckey do your shopping for you*

during these hot summer days when you just can't face the prospect of a trip into town. Just call her on the phone (or drop her a line) and she'll shop for you. Call Poughkeepsie 2500.
**Luckey, Platt & Co.**
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

*Announcing Our End of the Season Clearance of Summer Apparel*
**M. Shwartz & Co.**
*"The Home of Good Clothes"*

**B and M Food Market**
489 MAIN STREET PHONE 6180
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of *Self Service*
S&W FINE FOODS
*Free Delivery*

**LUCKY FOOD MARKET**
*Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market*
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

*Announcing Change in Location to*
**Cor. Washington and Mansion Streets**
Adj. U. S. Post Office
Route 9
**Arthur C. Hankinson**

**City Auto Body Works, Inc.**
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
New Tops—Glass Installations
745 Main Street Phone 2344

SWISS PASTRY SHOP
QUALITY SERVICE
542 Main Street
Phone 814
Prop.
Alfred C. Hechler

*Maisonette* CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 1337

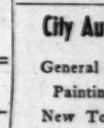
### RICHMOND HILL

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Vir. 7-6133, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
*Quality Meats*
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

**GEORGE DAVIDOFF**
*Diamonds — Watches*
*Jewelry*
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

**ONA'S BEAUTY SALON**



*Permanent Waves*
*Zotos—Cold*
*Individual*
*Hair Styling*
117-09 Hillside Ave., RKO Theatre Bldg., VI. 9-9400

**JAHN'S**
*SODA* *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

### ROCHESTER

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Stone 2853. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
Cash and Carry Stores
TITUS AVE.—at COOPER
PARK AVE.—at OXFORD
UNIVERSITY AVE.—at CULVER
MONROE AVE.—at ELMWOOD
RIDGE RD. W.—at DEWEY

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

HOME AUTO
—RADIO—
REPAIRS
FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Staff of factory trained technicians.
380 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7334

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.05
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1299 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WANT TO SELL
OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5580

REPAIRS
to All Makes
FURNACES
Furnaces for essential replacement
SCHAFER HEATING CO.
384-386 South Avenue Stone 3388

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

For FLOWERS Call
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 413

RYE

MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2126—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

Dress Clearance
Substantial Reductions on Entire Stock of Spring and Summer Dresses
This Shop Will Remain Open During the Month of August
SALLY ELLERS
65 GARTH ROAD
Opposite Scarsdale Theatre
Tel. Scarsdale 3555

SCHENECTADY

THE CARL CO.
for Quality and Fashion in
FURS
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone MADE BY THE MAKERS OF DUTCH BOY WHITE LEAD
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

See Our Fall Collection of
Coats, Suits, Millinery and Sportswear
THE IMPERIAL
325 State Street

Barneys
FOR MEN'S WEAR

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$25 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
MARY C. BAIRD
Carl & Co., 430 State Street
Schenectady, N. Y. Phone 4-5815

Creamier and Richer . . .
that's AMSTERDAM DAIRY Homogenized Vitamin D Milk. Change to this better milk today. Call Amsterdam Dairy—6-2351.

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women $6.95 and up
For Men $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

ST. ALBANS

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts · Housewares · Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 · 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called for and Delivered

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-8884 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

TAYLOR'S
RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-300 N. Salina St.
328 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

FLOWERS
Telephone 2-8137

FREDERICK W. BULTMANN
University Block 124 E. Washington St.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

Come to Our Store for
Kem-Tone
Miracle Wall Finish
Sherwin-Williams Co.
STATE TOWER BUILDING

TROY

STANLEY'S DEPT. STORE
Troy's Busiest Department Store
Corner State and Third

WHITE PLAY SAND
Clean, dry sand in 100-pound paper bags $1.10
A real treat for the children
GRIMM — Troy, N. Y.
Modern Building Materials

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID & SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
123 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co

Beautiful
CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
In the largest, brightest department in Central New York
at
THE BOSTON STORE

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Offenheiser Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
176 East Post Road
White Plains 8775

Hardware · Lighting Fixtures
Paints and Varnishes · Linoleums
Housewares · Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Certified Cold Storage for Furs
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 332

YE SWAP SHOPPE
We buy and swap used tools. We put them into hands of defense workers. You'll be surprised at their surrender value.
PICKARD HARDWARE, Inc.
143-5 East Post Road White Plains 2299

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

Wheel Alignment
Brake Service
Motor Rebuilding
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 Bank Street Tel. W. P. 3308

SHOE REPAIRING
YOU'RE INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SHOP AT
51 MAMARONECK AVE.
Quality Shoe Repair
WHITE PLAINS 4030

YONKERS

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
SINCE 1899
COAL — OIL
BURNER SERVICE
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900


*Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

**"I guess the new cook meant it when she said she didn't want you messing around the kitchen!"**

## In Lighter Vein

**A Polished Stone**

An ambitious young Scot had just effected a substantial improvement in his private fortunes and in his future prospects by changing his position. But a conservative old neighbor was not in agreement with his action.

"John," said the elderly friend, "I'm sure you ken that a rollin' stane gathers nae moss."

"Ay," replied John, "that's true, too; but can ye tell me what guid the moss does to the stane?"

**A Challenge**

"Aren't people funny?"

"Yes. If you tell a man that there are 270,678,934,341 stars in the universe he'll believe you—but if a sign says 'Fresh Paint,' that same man has to make a personal investigation."—Exchange.

**Sound Philosophy**

A church custodian, with a record of long and harmonious service, was once asked how he managed to get along with the various women's groups who held frequent meetings in the building.

"Oh," he replied philosophically, "I jest git in neutral and let 'em push me about." — Wall Street Journal.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

**"Forget it! There's no charge for men in uniform"**

## Caption Contest

Official United States Coast Guard

The following have been judged the ten best captions sent in for the picture published on July 20:

**"Globaloney"**
Maurice Goldsmith, Cranston, R. I.

**"Now I'll Tell One"**
Leo Greenberger, Okeechobee, Fla.; Birt S. Allen, Bethany, Mo.; Mrs. Karl P. Simpson, Mrs. A. H. Gast, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. L. D., Bothell, Wash.

**"And the Twain Shall Meet"**
Mrs. N. J. Weiss, Albion, Mich.; J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.

**"When East Meets West"**
Margaret J. Rowan, Tupelo, Miss.; Maude DeVerse Newton, Kansas City, Mo.; Agnes Fernald, Wickford, R. I.

**"One Buck, No More!"**
A. A. Jesse, Washington, D. C.

**"I'll Trade My Ship for Yours"**
Louise Roberts, Los Angeles.

**"A Touch of Humor Makes the Whole World Kin"**
Jessie M. Rice, Plainville, Conn.

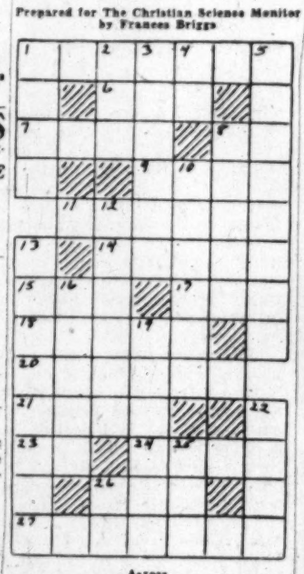
**"Turbaned Sheiks"**
Jacob C. Bush, Orlando, Fla.

**"The Universal Solvent"**
Benjamin Goldin, New York

**"United Is the Language of Laughter"**
Margery Howe, Beverly Hills, Calif.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—What do you call the tongue of a bell?
6—Fanny Healip ——.
7—What is gem stone characterised primarily by remarkable play of changing colors?
8—While.
9—What grew and grew on Pinocchio until he looked like a donkey?
11—Who is one of characters in "Little Women"?
14—A little island.
15—Astern.
17—What is a suffix forming agent nouns?
18—Whose plan was it that U. S. flag should have 13 permanent stripes and stars to represent contemporaneous number of States?
20—The heath hen is what?
21—What was given name of Mrs. Shakespeare?
23—Royal Society (abbr.).
24—A lean-to is what?
26—Man's name.
27—Who is queen of fairies in a Shakespearean drama?

**Down**

1—According to Aesop, what bird lost cheese to Fox by means of flattery?
2—Winglike part.
3—In Greek legend, who was father of Achilles?
4—Scrapple is especially associated with what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
5—What poet and artist painted "Lady Lilith"?
8—What zodiacal constellation was named in honor of ram of the Golden Fleece?
10—What English actor was starred in "Old English"?
12—What is a rite devised to explain the origin of a rite or observance?
13—What is first name of Miss Sullavan, stage and screen star?
16—The maidenhair is what (pl.)?
19—Who is witch in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
22—What is first name of Miss Millay, American poet?
25—What is name of a river of China?
26—Near.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Two values of what is apparently a new set of Chinese stamps picturing Dr. Sun Yat-sen have been received in this country. Presenting a new portrait of China's famed leader, the values received thus far are 40 cents and three dollars. Two variations in stamps of the previous Dr. Sun Yat-sen series (Scott's A57) also have been noted. A $5 value previously perforated now comes rouletted and the $2 value is blue instead of dark green in color.

Collectors of the U. S. migratory bird hunting stamps, better known as "duck stamps," are now adding the 11th of this series to their collection. The 1944-45 red-orange stamp, placed on sale at all first and second-class post offices July 1, pictures three white-fronted geese, part of a flock "coming in." The design was taken from a drawing by Walter Weber, noted wildlife artist of Washington.

Required of all migratory waterfowl hunters over 16 years old, the "duck stamps" are probably the most attractive of United States revenues. Because prior to 1941 the law required that all unsold stamps be destroyed at the end of the year of issue, copies of the first seven stamps are scarce. Beginning in 1941, a new law provided that unsold stamps be turned over to the post office department's philatelic agency for sale to collectors and dealers.

* * *

Four new provisional surcharges in addition to the five issued in 1943 have been added to Guadeloupe stamps. The new values are: 40-c on 35-c; 50-c on 25c; 1-franc on 65-c and a four franc.

* * *

Pending arrival of new stamps being printed in London, Salvador has issued new surcharges on its 1939 Golden Gate Exposition airmail stamps. The new surcharges, 15, 20 and 25-centavos, are smaller than similar values surcharged on the same type of stamps last year.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*He is our God; and we are the people of his pasture, and the sheep of his hand.*—PSALMS 95:7

## Farmers Make Rain

A water blitz to aid the farmers' fight against drought is possible through use of a newly-developed spray which can lay down the equivalent of half an inch of rain over two acres of ground within an hour, says Farmer J. Gilbert Stein of Chattanooga.

After devising a special nozzle, he laid the first watering system on several acres of level ground on his farm. The water is pumped from a near-by creek through 600 feet of coupling pipe and is forced out of a revolving nozzle capable of throwing a free stream 200 feet.

## Daily Anecdote

### An Unusual Guest

One morning P. T. Barnum, the circus magnate, was gratified and amused by the receipt of the following extraordinary communication:

Fairfield, Conn.

P. T. Barnum, Esq.

Dear Sir: We have a large soiled Asiatic elephant visiting us now which we suspect belongs to you. His skin is a misfit, and he keeps moving his trunk from side to side. If you have missed an elephant answering to this description, please come up and take him away, as we have no use for him.

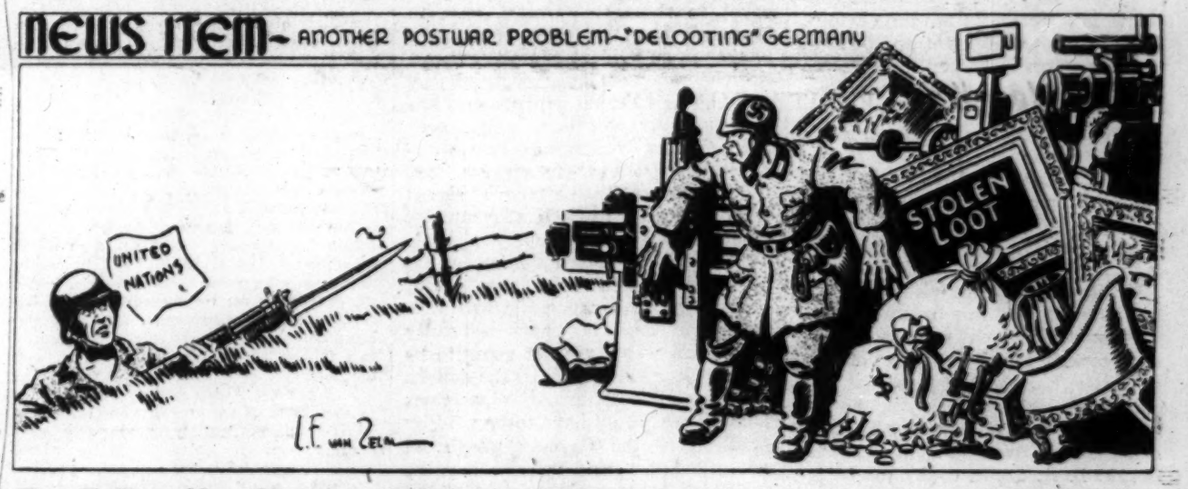
An elephant on a place so small as ours is more of a trouble than a convenience. I have endeavored to frighten him away, but he does not seem at all timid, and my wife and I, assisted by our hired man, tried to push him out of the yard, but our efforts were unavailing.

We do not mind him so much in the daytime, for he then basks mostly on the lawn and plays with the children (to whom he has greatly endeared himself), but at night he comes up and lays his head on our piazza, and his deep and stertorous breathing keeps my wife awake.

I feel as though I were entitled to some compensation for his keep. He is a large though not fastidious eater, and he has destroyed some of my plants by treading on them; and he also leaned against our woodhouse. My neighbor, who is something of a wag, says I have a lien on his trunk for the amount of his board; but that, of course, is only pleasantry. Your immediate attention will oblige.

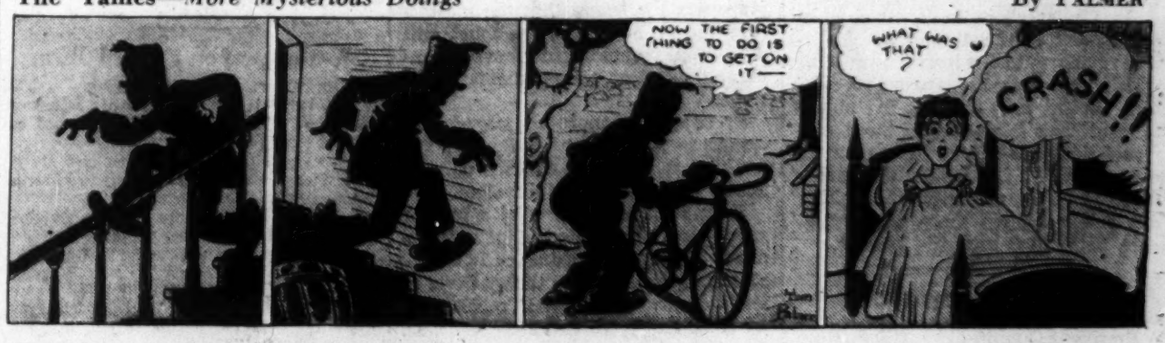
Simeon Ford.

## NEWS ITEM— ANOTHER POSTWAR PROBLEM—"DELOOTING" GERMANY




## The Taffles—*More Mysterious Doings*

By PALMER




## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Skeptic*

By RODGERS

"Oh boy!"
The Boss exclaimed when Billy finished telling us about the treasure—
Then he grabbed my paws and started to dance about—
"Think of it Snubs—a real treasure right under our noses and we never knew it!"
"Huh! You can't fool me," I sniffed—
SNIFF! SNIFF!
When anything's anywhere near my nose I know it!"

## The Adventures of Waddles—*A Sour Note*

By THE HAGERS

YOU KNOW, TED, THIS ROOM HAS A FAMILIAR LOOK ABOUT IT.
IT SURE HAS. IT LOOKS LIKE GRANDPA WEB'S OLD WOOD-SHED!
AND I NEVER LIKED GRANDPA WEB'S WOOD-SHED.
I THINK I KNOW WHY.
WHY, TED, YOU HAVE TALENT. IN FACT, YOU OUGHT TO TAKE LESSONS!
HONK
NOW JUST HOW DOES HE MEAN THAT?

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Mr. Dewey's Foray

Governor Dewey carried with him to the St. Louis conference of Republican Governors hopes for making States' rights a campaign issue. While Wendell Willkie lately labeled this issue a "relic of the past," the workaday fact is that it could conceivably become an issue having intimate bearing on the lives and pocketbooks of many citizens.

Recent decades have seen inevitable centralization of Federal power and this trend received great impetus during the depression when the most successful Governor was frequently the one who could beg the most from Washington in the way of grants and public works. Governor Dewey finds the States today in greatly improved fiscal condition. Revenues are flowing in, many expenditures are limited.

This gives the Governors more self-assurance in declaring their independence of Washington. But the present situation is not normal. There really can be no lasting independence of the States until there is major readjustment of a tax structure that finds the Federal Government and the States digging at identical revenue sources.

This, in turn, is a large problem, one that has had the inconclusive study of political economists for years, and upon which volumes have been written. It is an old problem, and an historic one, going back to a candle-lit dinner party at which Thomas Jefferson was the guest of Alexander Hamilton. Jefferson gave his support for the assumption of State debts by the Federal Government in return for Hamilton's agreement that the national capital should be located on the Potomac.

The Republican Governors do not enjoy complete unity among themselves as to the proper procedure; so it will probably resolve into a matter of delineation and nuance rather than dramatic action, and it is hard to arouse much public excitement with issues of that sort.

However, the political consequences of getting the G. O. P. Governors together in a working team are obvious. Their 26 States represent an electoral majority. The Governors themselves appear to be among the more progressive elements within the party and seem to be in the main representative of that substantial class—even Middle West, Protestant America—that still holds, in the opinion of many political observers, the balance of power on election day. Mr. Dewey is thus disclosing a mature political astuteness.

Mr. Dewey no doubt wished to avoid hot issues during this first foray into the country, which was necessarily and properly mostly organizational in character, but the Congressional candidacy of Hamilton Fish and the unexpected placing of Governor Bricker's name on the America First ticket by Gerald L. K. Smith could not be ignored.

Mr. Dewey chose to denounce only the aspects of racial prejudice, omitting reference to the isolationism with which both Representative Fish and Mr. Smith are colored in public thought. This takes care of those who would deny the brotherhood of man, but still leaves Mr. Dewey the opportunity, and the necessity, of speaking out boldly against those who would deny being their brothers' keepers.

### Quezon—Symbol

President Quezon did not live to see General Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines. But he did live to see the war against aggression develop a power and momentum guaranteeing that that return would in fact take place. For Americans, President Quezon was not only a link between the East and the West; he was a symbol of new attitudes developing between these great civilizations as the cruder concepts of imperialism gave place to concepts of trusteeship and equality.

Manuel Quezon was once a prisoner of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, for the young Philippine patriot had been a member of Aguinaldo's staff in warfare against the United States forces in the Philippines. But years later he was to bestow on the son of his captor the title of Field Marshal in the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth. When the recipient of that honor stood against the Japanese on Bataan there was no longer the slightest doubt as to where the Filipinos' hope for liberty lay.

Douglas MacArthur said he would return to the Philippines. It is good that Manuel Quezon should have had such convincing military evidence that the promise could be kept.

### Processing

The Yanks in Normandy listen to their planes and guns roar over a given sector and then tell you they are applying their "process" to the enemy at that point. And so mechanized is their present approach that it, indeed, is something of a process.

First, the bombers strike at key communication points. Then the tactical fighters and bombers strafe and bomb immediate objectives, while accurate artillery picks out nests of resistance and lays down a barrage. Then, the tanks move in, followed closely by the infantry.

SHAEF is shutting down a little on news about precise movements. All we know is that advances are being made but that in the eyes of the Generals these advances are secondary to elimination of enemy troops. There is every sign, including reports of taking 20,000 prisoners, that all is going well, and that penetrations of the crust has in fact become break-throughs.

Mr. Churchill, incidentally, indicated in his war summary why it is that the Germans have fought so desperately in trying to pin down the Allied landings. The robots evidently are the last hope of the Germans. It can be assumed they will still fight with all they can command to keep the robots flying in a frantic, though vain, hope that their Führer may yet negotiate a peace that will save something from the wreckage.

### Voluntary Reparations?

A provocative but dangerous proposal for dealing with Germany after the war has just been put forward by Dr. Hans Neisser of the New School for Social Research, in a study prepared for the American Labor Conference on International Affairs at New York. Dr. Neisser recommends that labor battalions through which Germany would make reparations in devastated areas should be mobilized on a voluntary basis.

This approach would require wages paid the German workers to be at least equal to those they might earn in Germany. But Dr. Neisser goes a step further in an evident effort to remove apprehensions of labor organizations over the competition with which compulsory labor battalions might confront regular workers in countries receiving reparations. He suggests that the members of the battalions be paid the going wage rates in all countries where these exceed Germany's.

The effect of such measures would be to take much of the point out of postwar efforts to teach Germans that aggression does not pay. Naturally these high wages are not going to be paid to German workers by the nations receiving the fruits of reparations labor. They would have to be paid by taxation of the German people. If we grant that this method has the virtue of bringing home to German taxpayers the lesson that the master-race theory is wrong, we must still object that it could hardly have a comparable effect on the recipients of the wages.

Dr. Neisser's approach may invite serious suspicion. But it is fair to point out that it may rest entirely on economic precepts all too prevalent.

They put the interests of a certain group—workers, perhaps, but quite as often employers wishing to hold domestic markets—above the interests of the nation as a whole. If reparations by labor are to be tried after this war, and if any devastated country would benefit as a whole by low-cost rehabilitation of its water, electric power or other productive facilities, then the temporary problem of any single interest within the country is secondary.

Under Dr. Neisser's plan this basic fact would seem to be ignored. Moreover, the proposal might ironically place the families of the exiled German workers in a preferred economic position in their home communities, whereas it should assure that those most closely identified with Naziism will be forced to repair German damage abroad, and without any incentive of high-wage rewards but with plenty of incentive to reflection.

There may be some difficult problems in the gearing of compulsory labor to free-enterprise systems. And it is for the non-Axis peoples most sorely victimized by the Third Reich to say whether, and on what terms, they desire labor reparations. Those terms should be set in a general conference which should also pass judgment on the merits of labor reparations. The terms should not be influenced in advance by appeals to a single section of opinion in a country comfortably distant from Nazi devastation.

### The Cupboard Was Bare

## Our Readers Say—

### Educating Europe's Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to write a few words in response to those individuals whose hands go up in protest at the thought of the Allied nations supervising the education of Axis children during a long postwar period. Are we demanding more of them than we do of ourselves?

If any one of us should discover that a neighbor was systematically instructing his children to be liars, pickpockets, shoplifters, incendiaries, and even assassins, would we feel that this neighbor's right of self-government and sovereignty in his own household prohibited us from interfering? Would we not immediately notify our established authorities? Would they not hale such a man into court, take his children from him, and place them in suitable hands? Would the court not punish and if possible reform such a man? Are not our own people and schools subject to governmental interference if found threatening the public welfare?

The possible influence of the proper education of the young of the world in ideals of sincerity, honor, justice, and humanity to preserve the peace of the world is proved in the success of the mis-education of the Axis youth in belligerency, brutality, and conquest to wreck world safety. The failure to establish an international tribunal with disciplinary powers after the last World War has forced the Allied nations into the role of vigilantes. If we do not want history to be one international lynching party after another, we had better enthrone higher ideals in the minds of the young.

(MRS.) FLORENCE HOOD JOHNSON
Tacoma, Wash.

### Washington on a Third Term

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why is it that you quote Thomas Jefferson instead of George Washington in regard to a third term for President?

I am enclosing what the latter said about a third term, which seems to apply to a fourth term as well.

Is The Christian Science Monitor not supposed to be a nonpartisan paper?

Boston — BLANCHE W. BUNTIN

The writer enclosed the following:

"We don't suppose that the truth will ever catch up with the ancient myth, but the fact is George Washington was not opposed to three or even more terms for the President of the United States. True he did not want a third term himself. But in a letter to General Lafayette (see Ford's 'Writings of Washington') the first President said he did not see the least danger 'that any President should succeed himself in office.' He went further; he said he saw 'no reason why the country should rob itself of the services of the best man for the job when some great danger arose.'"

### Whichever Way It Blow

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There recently passed across my desk a collection of poems and stories, published as an advertisement by a Pittsburgh business man. Included therein was the following:

A weathercock that once was placed
A farmer's barn above,
Bore on it, by the owner's will,
The sentence: "God is Love."

His neighbor, passing, questioned him,
He deemed the sentence strange:
"Now dost thou think that like the vane,
God's love can lightly change?"

The farmer, smiling, shook his head,
"Nay, friend, 'tis meant to show
That God is Love whichever way
The wind may chance to blow."

Unfortunately, the name of the author was not given. — BRUCE R. ALLEN
Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.*

## The Generalissimo

*The Bookshelf*

A Chinese scholar writing in the United States with fine English style, balance, moderation and humor has produced a unique volume. H. H. Chang, American-educated teacher and diplomat, calls his book CHIANG KAI-SHEK: ASIA'S MAN OF DESTINY (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3.50). It is indeed a biography of the Generalissimo but it is also a brief history of modern China, touching on events as far back as the 1842 Treaty of Nanking ending the Opium War, which the author links in a hundred-year span terminating in the virtual end of extraterritoriality in 1942.

Mr. Chang has drawn on not only his extensive personal knowledge but many other sources as well, to the degree that his book will itself now become a source for others. One thing which he has read in the Chinese language is an odd, much-rumored volume credited to the Generalissimo himself, called "China's Destiny," but experiencing unexplained delay in reaching the English-reading world.

From it Mr. Chang seems to have drawn certain ideas on the "unequal treaties" which attribute to them "unhealthy changes in China's national soul"—a viewpoint which, if seriously possessed by General Chiang rather than the ghost-writer to whom some have attributed the book, might profit by informed discussion taking into consideration a variety of factors rather than treaties alone.

* * *

Himself something of a poet and mystic, the author writes effectively of Chiang's lovely birthplace near Ningpo as an influence on its people. These are overflowing with energy. A man from this vicinity "is always downright, straightforward, and definite. He is assertive. His very food is strong and pungent. His mind is not accustomed to the oversubtle and tortuous reasoning which makes the men in the triangle formed by Hangchow, Soochow, and Shanghai as slippery as the eel." Thence comes China's leader and it is to a simple mountain retreat there (no elaborate fortified Berchtesgaden, Mr. Chang points out!) that he and his wife loved to go until they were cut off from it by war.

The author gives a full and revealing picture both of Chiang's life and of the historic setting into which it fitted. There are many important details not ordinarily encountered, as in the stress laid on an early association with a revolutionist who, though killed in 1915, still has his influence on the Generalissimo's thinking and his leading associate (Chen Chi-mei, uncle of the Chen brothers, Ko-fu and Li-fu).

Mr. Chang seeks in his narrative the Lytton Strachey approach and this makes his story highly readable for the most part. He takes few liberties and for almost all his incidents and direct quotations there is at least the hint of documentation.

* * *

Sometimes there is hardly more than a hint of certain other matters which might be followed up more thoroughly by a non-Chinese writer, as when he dismisses a vital point in the 1927 revolutionary period by the single sentence: "Chiang Kai-shek then went ahead, with the co-operation of Shanghai's secret societies, to suppress all Communist activities in the city and to dissolve the labor unions." Nowhere in the book, incidentally, does the name of Tai Li appear, although he now heads one of the world's greatest secret police organizations.

Mr. Chang is persuasive in presenting a Kuomintang viewpoint often injured by the bluff and violence of its English-speaking proponents. Though he quotes critics to refute, he does quote criticism. It is clear that he feels there is too much American sympathy for the Chinese Communists and too little faith in Chinese democracy, but he is not ill-natured. Instead, he stresses solid phases of Chinese character and links these with the presence of a universally admired leader as portents of hope for China's salvation. — R. G.

## 'Turks Clear Way for Balkan Collapse

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Joseph C. Harsch

Turkey probably won't get a great deal of public credit for coming over to the Allied side at this rather late date in the war when Russian armies are more than half-way through Poland and the Anglo-American invasion force has finally broken into the open in France.

There is some slight danger for Turkey. The Germans have troops in the Balkans which they probably couldn't get out if they wanted to, due to blocking of transportation lines by Allied bombing and by resistance movements. Berlin might decide on one more petty act of vengeance and stab them at the Turks out of spite. Also, it probably wouldn't take many bombs to start a fearful fire in Istanbul. Those are the risks which Turkey accepted as the price of getting over to the winning side.

But a reprisal is the worst that could happen to Turkey. Her rather small and not too well equipped army is more than a match for what Germany at this stage could bring to bear against her. And Turkey made quite sure before making the break that it would not mean a war with Bulgaria.

* * *

Yet for all this, Turkey's action has a value to the Allied cause of first importance. It takes the screen away behind which Germany has been able to keep its Balkan satellites in line. So long as Turkey was a neutral buffer, Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary had neither anything to fear nor to hope from Anglo-American forces except bombs. The bombs hurt them, but German soldiers were on their streets and they could see nothing in sight to counterbalance them.

Now the picture changes. All in due time, according to the existing schedule, Allied forces will move into Turkey. That will flank the German holdings in the Aegean and in Greece. The Balkan satellites will no longer be isolated from the Western world. It will be on their doorstep.

Bulgaria has, of course, seen it coming and made what it hopes have been considered friendly gestures.

Romania has made one peace move, but one characteristic of her former isolated position. Her envoy went to Cairo and proposed peace on two conditions. One was that Transylvania should be restored in its entirety. The other was that occupation should be by British and American troops alone—not Russian. The first could not be accepted since it would violate the Allied policy of leaving all territorial adjustments to the final peace table. The second could not be accepted because it would have been not only an insult but an injury to Russia. Negotiations ended in failure.

But now the picture will change. When Allied forces are in Turkey, Bulgaria will have relatively greater strength against Germany and can be counted on to use it to the limit of a cautious estimate of her capabilities. She has already induced the Germans to abandon the two big Black Sea ports of Varna and Burga. Her bargaining power will go up. The real test will come over the withdrawal of Bulgarian occupation troops from Greece and Yugoslavia. Her Government hoped to keep parts of both of those countries. She won't like giving them up and employs as a pretext the argument that Bulgarian troops are there now only to protect the lives and property of Bulgarian residents. But even in Sofia they can read the signs of the times on distant battle fronts. A German army which can't hold Poland or France isn't going to be able to maintain a narrow salient into the Balkans flanked by winning Allied armies on both sides. It's a good guess that Bulgaria will follow Turkey's shift in the Allied direction in the not too remote future. That automatically forces German abandonment of both Greece and Yugoslavia. That in turn gives Romania its chance to get out.

* * *

What is particularly helpful about this picture is that it produces the first real promise of a break in the German satellite structure in the Balkans. Berlin has managed to maintain it so well that it has been a source of prestige for Germany. It was done by bayonets, but it still looked impressive, particularly to some of the neutrals. A real collapse of the whole satellite system would be a big prestige victory for the Allies and one worth considerable effort. It hasn't come yet, but Turkey's move clears the way for it. Today it is a real possibility and a fairly early one. It won't win Turkey all the credit she could have had by acting sooner. But it will earn some.

## The Gothic Line of Art

The storming of the Gothic Line, which German troops have established across Italy with the aid of fifteen thousand Italian laborers working under conditions that approximate slavery, presents awkward and awful problems to the Allied commanders. The cultural problems are among the thorniest of them. The line runs straight through Italy's "heart of art," just north of Pisa, Florence and Urbino (the home of Raphael), and just south of Rimini and the quaint medieval republic of San Marino. This is the region where Guelfs (as in Florence) and Ghibellines (as in Pisa) vied with each other to erect some of the greatest structures of the Middle Ages.

It is axiomatic that in all of these places, with the barely possible exception of Florence, the Nazis will use the wonderful monuments of antiquity to their own military advantage and will stoutly deny that they are doing so, thus forcing the Allies to bomb and bombard them and to take the blame as "vandals", who destroy priceless works of art for the sheer joy of it. In the case of Florence the Germans may—possibly—elect to be "noble," as they were in quitting Rome without subjecting it to destruction.

It is well known that our American airmen have been given carefully prepared maps of all the Italian art cities with the cultural monuments plainly marked as targets to avoid at almost any cost. Some of the maps of these very cities I have seen, and they are marvels of clarity, but such meticulous means of protection may be wasted if the Nazis insist on using the old churches and towers as fortresses and observation posts.

In Pisa there is no excuse, short of sheer barbarity, for the Germans to bring about the destruction of old monuments, for the city's four world wonders, the Cathedral, the Baptistery, the Leaning Tower, and the Campo Santo, are all close together beyond the edge of the town in an open green field called the "Meadow of Miracles." This area could be by-passed entirely without question of yielding Pisa.

This city was once a flourishing seaport with perhaps half a million inhabitants and its cathedral group was then nearer its center, but the sea deserted it (as in the case of Bruges in Flanders) and thus robbed it of commercial importance. Today it has hardly more than one-tenth as many residents as in the Ghibelline days.

Rimini, at the Adriatic end of the Gothic Line, was a Guelf city, though San Marino (now a miniature republic) which it serves was a Ghibelline stronghold. The whole region is awash with the romance of earlier centuries. Rimini was the home of Paolo and Francesca, immortalized by Dante in the *Inferno* and glamorized in this century by Duse—in a play by D'Annunzio. It is the city, too, of the earliest dollar sign, and therein is one of the lighter touches that occasionally relieve the endless tragedies of war.

The dollar sign of Rimini is a purely fortuitous affair, though romancers have claimed that it was the inspiration of our American money symbol, which actually is a variant of the early Mexican symbol for the peso. The sign is seen in several buildings of the Adriatic port, but notably in the Temple of the Malatesta, a sumptuous church erected at great cost and speed in 1450 and the years immediately following by Duke Sigismondo Malatesta frankly to do honor to his inamorata, whose name was Isotta. The S of his name and the I of hers are combined into a monogram which is a nearly perfect dollar sign, and this appears scores of times, carved in wood and stone, to form the temple's chief decorative theme. It startles all American beholders and will delight any of our boys in uniform who presently shall see it.

Sigismondo emerges from the ruck of petty medieval tyrants as a man of outstanding genius in warfare, who is of grim interest in military history as the originator of the bomb-shell cast in bronze. Bombs of more potency than the duke could ever have dreamed of have recently fallen on Rimini, and the united armies of liberation gradually approach the city. It will be an exciting step on the road to victory when some jubilant signalman can flash the news to headquarters that the Temple of the Dollar Sign, however mutilated, has been set free.

SYDNEY A. CLARK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